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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Terrible Mill Explosion at Wilmington, Del.—Six Persons Killed and Five Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3.

Three of GARESCHE'S powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded this morning, about 8 o'clock, with most disastrous consequences, six persons having been killed and five wounded.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The drying-house of GARESCHE'S powder works at [illegible], which exploded this morning, contained about one and a half tons of powder, and the force of the explosion was tremendous. The house had been in operation for forty years without accident, and was considered the safest house in the works. All the men connected with its operations were killed at once, being thrown [illegible] and found at various distances from 50 to 100 yards from the scene of the disaster. Three of the killed were Frenchmen, named EUGENE [illegible], JOSEPH DEE PRAME and FRANCIS [illegible]. A boy named JOHN PUGH was also among the killed. The explosion of the drying-house caused a mill, situated about 200 yards distant, also to explode. In this mill six men were dangerously hurt. One of them, [illegible], was thrown a distance of 40 feet, and it is feared will not recover, while PATRICK BURK, who was running from the mill, had his skull fractured by a piece of lightning-rod, and his recovery is also doubtful. THOMAS MULLEN had his [illegible] broken. Mr. MITCHELL, the engineer, escaped with some slight bruises. [illegible] whose name could not be ascertained, was running beside PATRICK BURKE when the latter was knocked down. He stooped to pick up his fellow workman and escaped injury.

The engineer, WM. MITCHELL, was seated at his post reading a newspaper when the explosion took place. He saw a barrel of powder explode and started to secure his safety behind the chimney stack, when a second exploded which blew down a brick wall over his head. His head was caught by some portion of the wall and bruised, and he also received some slight scratches on his cheek.

PATRICK GUTHRIE and MICHAEL GUTHRIE, who were on the outside of the mill, escaped with slight injuries.

The engineer says there were three separate explosions in the mill. To those at a distance it seemed like a single prolonged explosion.

Drs. ASKEW, BUSH, WHITE, WILSON and DRAPER, from Wilmington, were at the scene soon after the catastrophe, rendering all the professional aid in their power.

There were about fourteen hundred pounds of powder in the mill, which was less than usual. The trees around the drying-house were torn up by the roots, and one or two horses were killed. Two other men is said to have been killed, but this seems doubtful. Mr. GARESCHE says the explosion must have been caused by one of the Frenchmen, who was addicted to smoking his pipe, although he had been forbidden to do so.

North Carolina Election.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 3.

The First District, North Carolina, Halifax County, gives SHAW, Dem., a majority of 6 over PAINE, K. N.

In the Second District, Edgecombe and Wayne Counties give 2,000 majority for RUFFIN, Dem., over [illegible], K. N.

The Third District, as far as heard from, has given WINSLOW, Dem., a large majority over REID, K. N.

In the Fourth District, Granville County gives 600, Franklin County 300, Warren County 700, and Wake County [illegible] majority for BRANCH, Dem.

The impression is that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Congressmen. There is a Democratic gain everywhere.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 3.

The Richmond Dispatch has a few words in regard to the North Carolina election, namely, that the vote of Gaston up to noon was: SHAW, Dem., for Congress in the First District, 64; PAINE, Know-Nothing, 14.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 3.

Thirteen Counties in Tennessee have been heard from, and in them GENTRY, (K. N.,) for Governor gains 2,400, while JOHNSON, (Dem.,) gains [illegible]—thus giving GENTRY an aggregate gain of 1,[illegible].

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 3.

Davidson County has gone at least 1,200 for GENTRY. The Know-Nothings will, doubtless, carry the State.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 3.

Twenty-two Counties give a net gain for GENTRY of about 1,300 votes. Only two Counties in East and three in West Tennessee have yet been heard from, but they all show gains for GENTRY.

The Teachers' Convention at Utica.

UTICA, Friday, Aug. 3.

In the Teachers' Convention to-day a resolution in favor of abolishing the State Agency was adopted after considerable discussion. The following persons were appointed to prepare a communication, to be read at the next annual session: Oliver Avery, of Buffalo; Truman H. Bowen, of Albany; James H. Partridge, of New-York; Mrs. H. B. Howe, of Syracuse; Wm. N. Reid, of Newburg; F. H. [illegible], of Rochester; James Cruikshank, of [illegible]; [illegible], of Allenshill; Mary D. [illegible], of Binghamton; L. F. Little, of Watertown; A. S. Palmer, of Utica; John W. Buckley, of Brooklyn; Miss Henrietta B. Hewes, of Syracuse; Miss Jeannette L. Douglass, of Oneida.

Agreeably to an invitation, the members of the Convention this forenoon visited the State Lunatic Asylum, and then, after resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention had been adopted, and [illegible] appropriate remarks had been delivered, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 3.

The official statement gives the following as the total number of cases and deaths from yellow fever at the points named.

Norfolk—Cases, 34; deaths, 8. Eight cases now under treatment.

Portsmouth and Gosport—cases 100; deaths 41. Yesterday, in Portsmouth, the deaths since sunset of Wednesday were 7; in Gosport 4; and 15 new cases.

The disease at the various points is all traceable to Gosport. The Secretary of the Navy has granted the use of the Navy Hospital to which the sick have been removed.

Supposed Suicide at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 3.

Yesterday a lady staying at the Falls of Niagara, whose behavior had excited suspicion, was followed by some persons from Table Rock up to the Rapids, and when she had walked a short distance she suddenly plunged into the rapids before her pursuers could reach her. One of them, however, ran down the bank and wading into the water, was enabled to snatch her from the rapids as she was floating by towards the brink of the Falls. She is from Toronto, and assigns a difficulty with her husband as the reason for the rash act.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Ind., was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, and MURRAY McCONNELL, of Ill., Fifth Auditor of the Treasury more than a week ago, but no response of acceptance has yet been received from them.

So also of DAWSON, appointed to the Governorship of Kansas.

Three Men Arrested for Displacing the Railroad Track near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 3.

Three men, named JAMES RYAN, MICHAEL DUFFY and DANIEL DUGAN, were arrested last night at [illegible], Onondaga County, charged with displacing the railroad track, west of this city, two weeks since. Two of them had been discharged from the service of the road. Their examination will take place on Monday.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The ship *Adams*, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, touched on the Rose and Crown shoal, near Nantucket, on the 31st ult., and after throwing overboard 150 bales of cotton, got off without assistance. The ship leaks about eleven inches per hour.

Governor Reeder's Removal.

EASTON, Pa., Friday, Aug. 3.

The friends of Gov. REEDER are highly incensed at the reasons put forth for his removal from office, namely—speculation in land—and demand to know what act of Congress he has violated in his purchases.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 6:45 this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 8 o'clock, with very favorable weather.

The Census of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The Census of Boston, now about completed, is stated to be, as near as possible, 160,000—an increase of 20,000 during the past five years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Martyrdom of Reeder—His Land Speculations—The Case of Montgomery—The Wheeler Slaves—Southern Invasion and Northern Rights.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The Martyrdom of REEDER is complete. He was first officially denounced, then placed on his purgation; then accused; then tried in the Cabinet Star Chamber; then convicted; then executed. Nothing could have been more in the spirit of the Administration than the whole proceeding. REEDER has been victimized simply because he was a Northern man; and I do not perceive how DAWSON can possibly get along with the sort of people among whom he is sent, otherwise than by promptly consigning to STRINGFELLOW all the powers of the Administration. It is said that DAWSON will be acceptable, because he was an ardent friend of the Nebraska bill. Upon that point I can undeceive the small section of the Democracy who still believe they can escape the consequences of the Nebraska blunder by rigidly adhering to the doctrine of non-intervention. Mr. DAWSON was originally opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and never, at any time, gave it the sanction of his judgment. He was whipped into the support of the measure by various potential considerations. He hoped to be United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and the pretended principle of the bill had been accepted by the party there. He also wished to conciliate support to the Homestead bill, and to that end consented to buy Southern votes by betraying his constituents. And again, he might have had in prospect something like what has occurred. That hope together with actual promises of reward, was the lever by which the integrity of Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire and Illinois delegations was overthrown.

But a desperate attempt will be made to deprive REEDER of the honors of his martyrdom. Every big and little dog that bays through the party press will be vocal for a month to come with REEDER'S land speculations. It appears some new ones have been trumped up since those of which the public were advised through the virtuous Atchisonians who have been on duty in Kansas, upon which the Governor has been convicted, after a most laborious and conscientious, though secret, investigation by the President, assisted by the Missouri prosecution.

The most flagrant case, after that of the Delaware reservation lands at Fort Leavenworth, was the Pawnee City speculation at Fort Riley. Before referring to this case I should premise that Gov. REEDER'S defence was received but a week or two since, and that no delay has been suffered to vex the spirits of his enemies. The two judges, LECOMPTE and ELMORE, have replied to the charge as against them, admitting their share in the land speculations, but pleading ignorance of the laws and regulations forbidding them. Whether this plea will save their judicial bacons is doubtful, but as they are Southern men and have affirmed their fidelity to Slavery, the very question which they were to decide as disinterested and impartial judges, by taking slaves as property into the Territory, it is probable that any excuse will be laid hold of to secure to them immunity for that for which REEDER is condemned.

There are several counts in the Pawnee City indictments. In the first place, an attempt was made to lay out a town upon lands well known to be a military reservation. Then one of the features of the scheme was that undemocratic contrivance of a company. The President of this Company was Col. MONTGOMERY, commandant of the post, and the entire Territorial Government were members. Next it is charged that the only mode of getting title to the lands covered by the town plat was to procure preemption rights by false oaths. Not content with this damning piling up of criminality, REEDER called the Legislature together at Pawnee City, to increase the value of his corner lots, and when expostulated with, replied that no reasonable case would lie against him for so doing, because he was equally interested in all the places where it was suggested or imagined the seat of Government could be located.

Everybody will perceive at a glance that the materials are abundant for a long and variegated tale of villainy against REEDER; such a one as will satisfy every good Nebraska Democrat that slavery and politics could possibly have nothing to do with his removal, and excite his astonishment that such a corrupt adventurer could have imposed upon Gen. PIERCE, particularly with JEFFERSON DAVIS at his back.

I may mention—though that is pure surplusage in a case so clearly made out—that Gen. CLARKE and Gen. CHURCHILL were sent out on a commission of inquiry as to MONTGOMERY'S participation in the Pawnee City affair, and that they reported against MONTGOMERY. On the statement of facts rendered by them, a court martial has been ordered, which is perhaps now in progress. Unlucky MONTGOMERY, to get on the same side with REEDER; he ought to have speculated against him.

The Philadelphia slave case presents another of those wanton judicial outrages which are rapidly driving the North on to the adoption of energetic measures of defence against Federal encroachment. The United States Federal and Circuit Courts of Pennsylvania have become famous for their subserviency to the demands of the Executive power at Washington. In their sanction of the doctrine of constructive treason, in the protection of Federal officers against the State Courts, and now in the nullification of the laws of Pennsylvania in behalf of those of North Carolina, the tribunals named have shown themselves active and efficient enemies of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. While a pure and independent judiciary is the shield of liberty, there is no power in the State which can be more easily converted into an ally and instrument of tyranny. The corruption and cruelty of the judges were the immediate cause of the English revolution of 1688. The same cause may effect a like result. It is certain that the doctrines of Judge KANE'S decision against WILLIAMSON sap all independent legislative powers in the Northern States; give Southern State laws on Slavery—and why not on all other subjects?—full force and effect at the North, and, in short, point out a dissolution of the Union as the only remedy for the intolerable evils of a foreign jurisdiction. What citizen of Pennsylvania with the soul and mettle of a freeman would not declare for an instant severance of the connection, if the principle is to prevail that North Carolina laws give her citizens power to hold slaves for a single hour in Pennsylvania, when that privilege is denied by her statutes to himself.

The mode of appointment makes all the Federal Courts packed juries as between the North and South. The principle is perfectly settled and always acted upon in the Senate, that no Northern man shall be confirmed for any judicial appointment whatever, until he shall first have approved himself Southern in his views of the laws and the Constitution. I remember a very remarkable case in point. When Judge SMITH THOMPSON died, Mr. TYLER nominated JOHN C. SPENCER to be Justice of the Supreme Court. He was rejected, though regarded as the ablest lawyer of New-York. The cause of rejection was undisguised. He was too firm and too conservative to be trusted on the Slavery question. Next Chancellor WALWORTH was nominated. His nomination lay in the Senate four or five months, and would have been rejected because of a casual extra judicial remark not favorable to some certain pretension of the South. He was withdrawn. Judge NELSON was appointed because it was known that he could be relied upon as a Northern Judge with Southern principles. The time for being mealy mouthed on this subject has gone by. The hope of justice for the North, or for any Northern citizen, in cases involving Southern pretensions as to Slavery, is utterly fallacious. And it is just as certain that the time for righting such a monstrous and unendurable evil is now present.

One word as to WHEELER'S slaves. She was asked if she could leave her children, and remain in a free State. Now she had been sold to the South only a year ago, without her children, from this District, and if she had gone she would never have seen them again. Affected by an act of such horrible cruelty, the lady who sold the woman entreated Mr. WHEELER to buy her before she set out for the Georgia plantations, which he did. The transaction is honorable to all concerned; but the woman well knew, from what she had seen a thousand times, that on her master's first reverse she would be sold again to the South, and separated from her children forever. AQUIDAY.

Mr. Buchanan's Successor—The Ohio Election—The Union and the Wheeler Slave Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

The President has not yet determined upon the successor to Mr. BUCHANAN. He will, probably, be a Southern man, to compensate the substitution for the fiery SOULÉ of Louisiana, of the very moderate DODGE of Iowa. But it is thought expedient to wait for the very latest dispatches from the present Minister, as he has a habit of changing his mind, one of the privileges of politicians of which Mr. BUCHANAN has made the most during his public career. He may conclude at the eleventh hour that the quieter is the better part. The British mission is at this time about the pleasantest sinecure under the Government, and so is likely to continue during the present war, which will, doubtless, outlast Mr. PIERCE'S Administration, and perhaps several succeeding ones. Mr. BUCHANAN is coming home, it is understood, if at all, upon a Presidential excursion. I know of no Democrat, proper, who will occupy a more advantageous position in the coming party struggle than the favorite son of the Keystone. The party is much inclined to atone for the blunder of 1852, by a return to the old fogies who were then so contemptuously spurned. Mr. B. is on the shady side of sixty, though in 1842, in his celebrated tilt with Mr. CLAY, he owned to only thirty-six. To be elderly and a fogy is now nothing more than an amiable weakness, if not a merit of the negative kind. Fortunately for his standing with the country, Mr. B. has been absent during *the recent scandalous dereliction of his party from* its pledges and professions, and he will not be held responsible for the Nebraska episode and its train of infamies. His time-honored competitors, CASS and MARCY, have been placed by their years upon the retired list, and are not therefore in the list of competitors. This will secure to Mr. BUCHANAN the undivided support of Pennsylvania, and with Pennsylvania at his back, Mr. B. could have extorted a nomination from the last Convention. Gen. PIERCE will be in his way, because he can appoint, as he is doing, all the delegates from the great cities. But the rural districts are yet in an invincible majority, and I regard the Convention game as almost in Mr. BUCHANAN'S hands. But, according to present appearances, that is the very game which is certain to lose before the people.

Since noticing the nomination of CHASE, FORD and BRINKERHOFF, as the Republican Fusion candidates for State offices in Ohio, I have received very different accounts of the prospects of the party there. It is now the general opinion that CHASE will be elected by a crushing majority, that he will carry eighty out of the ninety counties, and that not a relic of Silver Grayism or Hunker Democracy will be left in the State. The fossiliferous remains of the Whig party will be represented in the canvass by Hon. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, as candidate for Governor.

The *Union* teems with articles denouncing the people of Pennsylvania and the Free States for the liberation of WHEELER'S slaves. It should not be forgotten that this organ of the Executive Government is paid for work of this kind at the rate of nearly one thousand dollars per day, more than two-thirds of which is paid by people of the North. Without the stipend it receives from the Treasury no such journal could exist a month in this District. And yet this pampered court favorite yelps day after day with the flippant insolence of its tribe about "Northern fanatics," "negro stealers of the North," "Northern agitators," "Northern disunionists," ravaging the purlieus of Billingsgate for terms of obloquy and vituperation with which to insult Northern feelings, and to assail Northern society, not sparing from its malignant denunciations even the pulpit or the bench of the North. From the local press of the South, which is supported by the money of its Southern readers, we can tolerate any amount of sectional bitterness, but that we should be reviled by creatures who are living upon our bounty, is an outrage upon human patience almost too great for human endurance. If the bitterly malignant sectional press which sends forth its diatribes from this District can only live upon the spoils of the Federal Treasury, it ought to put off its nature and assume the virtue of neutrality as between North and South, or it ought to die.

There is one important point in this case which has not been noticed. On his first examination WHEELER testified that the woman protested her anxious, almost frantic desire to remain with him, but when testifying against the colored persons engaged in her release from his illegal detention, he admitted by the clearest implication that she wished to escape from his custody, and did not resist. In an Abolitionist this would be perjury. In Mr. WHEELER it is an excusable discrepancy.

Again, is not something due to the outraged laws of Pennsylvania? Was he not feloniously abducting from the State persons made free by the operation of her laws? If he was, he has wantonly disturbed the repose of a whole community, hazarded the peace and even the existence of the Union, and deserves the severest punishment. AQUIDAY.

CASTLE GARDEN.

How Emigrants are Treated on Landing.

[illegible] that house which for generation after generation has served as an ornament, and in its [illegible] commenced a new career of practical usefulness. [illegible] our venerable Castle Garden is very [illegible] this, after half a century of service as a [illegible] rallying place and a fashionable resort [illegible] of amusement, now when its walls [illegible] and crumbling and all its early glory [illegible], it is vouchsafed the privilege of granting [illegible] to all humanity, as well as to the City, of which it is the gateway. In the old time, New-York [illegible] LAFAYETTE in Castle Garden with [illegible] hospitality; to-day hundreds of [illegible] of LAFAYETTE come over from vine-[illegible] land in Castle Garden receive the first [illegible] America. So, after all, the change is [illegible]. Instead of one ovation a year [illegible] distinguished foreigner, henceforth there will [illegible] ovation to thousands of sover-[illegible] whereas only straggling couples have [illegible] the balcony and pledged [illegible] troth, henceforth it is utterly given up [illegible] old, lads and lasses, old men and [illegible] to wander at will throughout it, talk-[illegible] old times and plotting for future [illegible] Western prairies, or arranging for the [illegible] the clergyman, and the quiet cottage [illegible] that are to be born.

[illegible] of things is fairly inaugurated. We [illegible] yesterday to see how it works. [illegible] loaded with emigrants arrived up from Quarantine, and it was a busy time all round. Come, reader, while we tell about it:

A high board fence, through which the eye cannot pass, nor over which the most curious boy can climb—for it is fifteen feet high—shuts in the proper [illegible] and shuts out intruders, among the "[illegible]" or all emigrant runners. On Thursday several of these hopeful gentlemen dressed themselves in emigrants' clothes and tried to gain admission under the pretence of having been landed in company with those just arrived. But the dodge did not work. Others pleaded earnestly to get in to see a father or a brother, a sister or other relative, who was among the passengers. But they were too well known to pass themselves off on that pretence.

Yesterday a few did not scruple to manifest their dislike by open demonstrations of hostility. Besides continually hooting at the employés of the Commission, as they passed in and out, they attacked one or two of them with stones. They went at Commissioner GARRIGUE so fiercely that he called the Police to his aid. Commissioner KENNEDY drew a revolver upon them, which had the effect of cooling them somewhat. It is feared, however, the end is not yet. The Commissioners, and those under them, will go armed for the present, and will be ready for any emergency. These runners have sucked the life-blood of emigrants so long that they think they have a right to it. And now, when upon a sudden "their occupation's gone," they feel as melancholy and dissatisfied with the world as do the liquor-dealers where a Maine Law is honestly observed.

A policeman waved the leeches aside, and we presented our face at the grated opening of a narrow door. A word assured the porter, and we entered, registering our names where some score had preceded us, as is the rule for all visitors to do. Now passing the heavy door of old Castle Clinton—that was its name until 1823,—let us push straight through to the opposite side and out upon the wharf. Here is a busy time. A heavily-loaded emigrant ship has just anchored in the stream, and the barge *Pilgrim*, towed by a steamer, is now just fastened to the pier with all her company and their luggage. The ship is the *Mary*, of Havre, and her passengers are of the better class,—stout, clean looking Hollanders, hopeful and hearty peasants from France—men who have a trade in their heads, skill in their brawny arms, and money in their *pockets, and women who promise to be helpmeet* for industrious and intelligent men. As they leave the barge, they are examined with reference to their health, and to discover if any of them should be conveyed to the Hospital. Then they enter the Garden and present themselves immediately at the desk in the centre of the room. There their names are registered, and the names and number of their family, the ship they come in, their point of destination, the route they prefer taking to reach it, the amount of money that they bring, &c. The following is the number of emigrants arrived these last three days, and the amount of money that they brought with them.

By the *Albert*	240 passengers	$15,000
By the *Bridgwater*	450 passengers	4,753
By the *Leila*	12 families	238
By the *Mary*	300 passengers	14,434

If any are ignorant of the routes west an officer points out the peculiarities of each, shows the nearest cut to distant places, and informs them of the prices of tickets. Maps of the States and of the routes are hung about the room, and if the officer does his duty, no intelligent man need decide until he knows the general features of the land that lies between the promised land and Castle Garden. This information is what almost every emigrant needs; and the officer charged with the duty should be one of the best of men. The moment that he recommends one route above another or urges to the selection of this one or the other, he has violated a rule of the establishment and is worthy to be kicked out.

Next, the emigrant is shown to the baths. We join the crowd of males that flock in to the right. Here we find a large room, in the centre of which hang several coarse roller towels, and along the side is a deep trough of running Croton. This is the wash-room. Soap abounds—we hope no motives of niggardly economy will ever make it less plenty. Behind a screen that reaches across the room is the basin for bathing. A dozen or two can be accommodated in it at the same time. Indeed, every facility is granted the new comer, whatever may be his condition on entering it, to leave Castle Garden personally clean. The female bath and wash-room were the counterpart of the male, but as it was in use at the time, we consented to take the statement of our conductor and forego a personal investigation.

Back now to the Weighmaster on the wharf each head of a family must go, point out his luggage, and receive a certificate of its aggregate weight.

Now, if the emigrant desires to stop in the City, he may leave his luggage, to be called for when wanted, and issuing out at the narrow front gate, saunter up Broadway, and squat, or rent, or buy and build as suits his own sweet will,—he is already a prospective American citizen and has the freedom of the City or the land.

But few by this arrival elect to stop here—for they are wise enough to push on where they will be welcomed—to the West. All such are directed to the Clerk in an office at the front part of the building, where they exhibit their tickets, if they purchased them in the old country, or purchase new ones if unsupplied.

If the party elects to stay a day in the City, seeing its sights and getting a sense of its sounds, he is at liberty to do so, but there are no beds in the Castle, and he must take his chance with the hospitable or craven, the honest or the sharks of the metropolis, for the night. Most prefer to go on at once. And such need not wait long. The barge is soon reloaded with the baggage, and the steamer again fastening on, they are borne to the several depots they are to go by without cost, and deposited just in time to take the next train onward. So does the honored old Castle enable the Commissioners of Emigration at least to fulfill their intention of dispatching the business of the Board promptly, protecting the City from the annoyance of an immense horde of strangers utterly ignorant of the name of a street, and entirely at the mercy of heartless runners and landlords. We cannot judge, of course, how soon corruption may squeeze in at the narrow entrance to the Castle, and villainous tyranny begin its abuses, but it will make the eyes of the lover of his kind water with gratitude to see the improvement already effected in behalf of the poor emigrant by the removal into Castle Garden.

The large hall of the Garden is a capital place for young Europe to enjoy itself in, during the brief hours of his tarry in our City, on his route westward. A tall fountain leads a noble basin of water near the spot where the old stage was, and cools the air even at the noon of the heated term. The children were rollicking about it,—sailing their paper boats and full of unrestrained glee. The women sat in groups, talking in some of those crooked old-country languages that make us wonder how any talking can be done there until the people come of age,—some knitting, some [illegible], and eating slices of rye German bread and cheese, some patching and fixing up the wardrobe of their family. They would not have cut a very fine figure in the ball-room of the Yacht Club last night, but in view of their healthy forms and faces, we would like to see them matched in the dairy, the kitchen, or the field with as many of our pale New-York beauties. The prevalent head dress resembled such cushions as the ladies construct of [illegible] and stuff with hay, set upon the crown of the head, fastened by a broad belt over the head and under the chin. They were abundant woolen skirts, and some were of no meaner breadth about the hips than our Newport queens when girded with a couple of the "corded"—but for a different reason. It was a strapping dame, we saw, who having eaten no more than the mere nubbin of a long German loaf, proceeded to pocket the big balance. She lifted up her frock, and into a sack sewed fast to her petticoat—that more than half a city bushel might be stowed in—dropped it as one might drop her thimble. As the pocket is only entered from within, we—who never lost—will wager our inkstand that no pickpocket ever lightens that of the load.

The whole castle is theirs to ramble in, and none hinder any, whenever they choose to stop in it. The best seats are free, and numbers that at JENNY LIND'S Concerts sold at fabulous prices, were open to the poorest.

In a corner, a lad sells bread and cheese, and milk, at what seems a high price, but is really cheap when it is remembered that a franc is always taken there for a shilling.

Sorry are we to add that there is a shadow of danger that the Commission may not be able to retain possession of the Garden for its present excellent use. But there is a little cloud—in the Councilmen's Chamber.

Castle Garden in the Councilmen's Committee.

On Friday afternoon the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen—(present, Messrs. [illegible], SLEVIN and SMITH)—met in the City Hall, to consider the report from the Board of Aldermen as to the use of Castle Garden for an Emigrant Depôt, and to hear parties in relation thereto. Messrs. COVENHOVEN and COOPER were absent.

Mr. A. J. PERRY appeared on behalf of the remonstrants. He quoted largely from the communication from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution relative to leasing Castle Garden to the Commissioners of Emigration, presented to the Board of *Aldermen, May 21, 1855. After reciting the history of* the various covenants to which Castle Garden had been subjected, as fully and explicitly set forth in that official document,

Mr. PERRY said—It becomes a question whether the present use and application of the place is not a violation of the use as granted by the State to the City. He contended that the tax-payers having paid for improvements on it, especially in adding to its area, the Corporation, as Trustees, are bound to preserve it for public benefit, and not, after so much expense, allow the property to go back or revert to the State. The act of March 16, 1790, provides that the property is thenceforward and for ever reserved, and shall not be sold or applied to any private use whatever, and under this understanding the City, as Trustee for the public, holds the property. Again, in 1821, the Legislature, on the same terms and conditions, and for the same purpose, had given the power of the construction of a public walk without any power of alienating the property so used by sale. Castle Garden, built in 1807 by the United States Government, by permission of the City and State authorities, "when not necessary as a work of defence," was to revert to the people, and he, Mr. PERRY, held that in direct violation of the lease made by the Corporation and Mr. [illegible], the transactions of this, the first day of the effective use of Castle Garden, would vitiate and render illegal the whole transaction. Illegally, the whole of the interior had been materially altered, and the exterior had suffered several additions.

He then drew the attention of the Committee to the significancy of facts which appeared in the TIMES and other papers as to the ratio of disease to arrivals. During last year (1854) more than 300,000 persons arrived as emigrants at the port of New-York. Of the 190,000 that arrived between the 1st of January, 1854, and the 1st of August, in the same year, we have correspondingly in the same period this year not quite *half* the number. But disease does not diminish in the same ratio. Disease is much more than twice as great. The number of the sick are less by one hundred out of twenty-five hundred, while the numbers arriving are fifty out of every hundred fewer than last year.

Mr. PERRY, in continuation, quoted the report of the Emigration Commissioners, to show that no less a sum than $78,[illegible] had been expended last year, in payment to several Counties in this State for medical and other attendance to emigrants who had passed Quarantine after becoming infected mostly with disease contracted on ship-board. But now another examination had been promised. The Doctor, who, according to his own statement, prowled through the ship at Quarantine, with his dark lantern and tallow candle, was to be relieved of the entire responsibility—there was to be another more searching overhauling at the depôt.

One of the Committee here observed that there were two facts established which clearly implied a violation of the lease, the first was the conversion of the place into a dock or landing place, the second the passage thence of fifteen or twenty carts. No carts could [illegible] by the terms of the lease.

Mr. PERRY directed the attention of the Committee to the foot of page 12, in the copy of the indenture between the Mayor and ALLEN, as specifying "no right of way by carts, carriages, or other vehicles whatsoever upon or across the said Battery, without the special leave or license of the Mayor for the time being" in writing. And ALLEN was to have "no exclusive right to occupy or use the bridge leading from the Battery to the Garden, and to have no right of wharfage on either side."

Mr. PERRY then withdrew with Mr. WEYMOUTH to construct and embody the affidavits which will be sent privately to the Chairman on Saturday, and another meeting will take place on Tuesday next, at half-past three.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWELVE.

The Russian Conferences and the British Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, July [illegible], 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having anticipated the debates on Sir E. LYTTON'S motion, by depriving Her Britannic Majesty of the advantage of his further services, the debate could of course not lead to a wholesale dislocation of the Ministry. They have taken care to publish just so much from the archives of secret diplomacy, as would show that whatever may have passed in the private circle of the happy family, the Government has, after all, rejected the Russo-Austrian proposal; so it would have been difficult indeed to bring home to the whole Government a palpable share in the guilt of Lord JOHN. The storm was appeased by throwing Jonah overboard.

The Opposition appeared rather angry at seeing the opportunity slip from their hands, and they had good reason for it. The session draws fast to its close; the comforts of easy power during the recess, unbothered by Parliamentary [illegible], await ministers, whoever they may be. There is no period so tempting for Her Majesty's Opposition. Besides everything goes so much the wrong way, that it would certainly have been very odd if a new Ministry, not fettered by the antecedents of their predecessors, could not have managed matters so as to treat Parliament after the recess with something, however small in real value, still affording some satisfaction when compared with the [illegible] of the present. It was very tempting indeed. There has also been [illegible] to form the Government, by personal [illegible], which would have brought home to them the fact, that the Government was [illegible] near coming up to the advice of [illegible] and would have finished by accepting the [illegible] proposition to which Lord JOHN had pledged his word and [illegible], were it not that they got orders to the contrary from LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, [illegible] "irrevocable" [illegible] of DROUYN DE LHUYS, the [illegible] and accomplice of Lord JOHN; which of course rallied them all to passive submission, and enabled Lord CLARENDON to write, on the 5th of May, a clever dispatch in the negative, for which great credit is given to him. The fact of the said circumstances admits of no doubt; it is universally known, and an attentive comparison of the dates would convince the incredulity of the veriest Thomas; but it is one thing to know, another thing to substantiate a fact officially in Parliament; and there was no possibility of wringing a word from the Ministers to convict them. They love honor well, but they love their places more. So they preferred to "eat dirt," as the Turks would say; they swallowed everything rather than risk the tenancy of the treasury bench. First, the elegant literary Baronet (BULWER LYTTON) tried an "assault" by individualizing the merits of the CLARENDON dispatch, drawing a difference between him who is but responsible for his own opinion, and the Premier as responsible for the whole Cabinet. Now that would not do, of course. However true the argument in private, in official form it was a mistake. Lord PALMERSTON did not fail to take advantage of it. Up he started, and retorted by saying, how can you be so ignorant, or so insincere, as to pretend that the Foreign Secretary would write anything but the decision of the Cabinet? The noble Lord felt the advantage of his position; he grew quite bold, and seasoned his answer with personal invectives of the gravest kind, quite in a Billingsgate style. He had, however, to rue his boldness very soon. Mr. DISRAELI gave it back to him with such a pulverizing usury; he accompanied the taking with so confidently throwing it in their teeth, that there was a period when the [illegible] Austrian terms were cordially accepted by the Government in London; he spoke with such confidence of the highness of his information, and looked so pugnacious, that the noble Lord dared absolutely not so much as wince, but accepted the flagellation with an impassivity of silent indignation, such as no man with his conscience clear ever has mastered in any Parliament on earth. DISRAELI seeing his antagonist shrink, wound up his castigation in these very words: "The First Minister of the Crown has shown to the House to-night, that if the honor and interests of this country be any longer intrusted to his care, the first will be degraded, and the last will be betrayed." The House put a big point on the "I," with a loud cheer; and the Minister! he remained seated and mute.

Now, Sir, I have some experience in Parliamentary life; it has been my lot to lead an Opposition—to be a Minister, and to have to nominate Ministers—and I deliberately say, I could not have imagined it possible that a Minister, accused publicly in Parliament of degrading the honor and betraying the interests of his country, could for one minute after such a charge, without calling on the House to decide, by a formal vote, between him and his accuser. I could not have imagined it possible for a Minister to keep his seat, unless the accusation were either retracted, or declared a calumny by the vote of the House. I am perfectly confident that if a Minister in Hungary would have been seen pocketing such an accusation, the House would not have hesitated for a moment to send him to plead for his life before a judge; and so much I know, that if a Minister of my nomination had left the Assembly with such a charge swallowed in silence, he would not have remained Minister a moment longer. But here in England nobody appears to have an objection to being ruled by men accused of treason in Parliament.

After DISRAELI came Mr. ROEBUCK, and addressed the Government in these words: "I,

so [illegible] to know the "circumstance" that changed the opinion of the [illegible], and [illegible] what was the [illegible]? The Minister did not answer the question; and Mr. Roebuck retaliated the affront, by accusing the First Minister of deceit, and speaking of traitors in the Cabinet. Now, I again say, if a Minister in Hungary would have dared not to answer such a question immediately, his own friends would have risen like one man, ordering him to answer, or to be gone, and never to return again.

The "circumstance," however, is very evident. On the 4th of May—about a fortnight after the return of Lord John Russell from Vienna—Lord Palmerston, pressed to communicate the result of the negotiations, declined to do so, on the plea that though they have failed at Vienna, "he is not prepared to say that there are no other means open by which, through the intervention of the friendly offices of Austria, propositions may be made which it may become the duty of Her Majesty's Government seriously to consider with the view of determining whether it is still possible to bring the existing differences to a close. The Government would violate their duty if they stated that all hopes of accommodation were at an end. He would not close the door to any possible negotiation." This makes it clear to demonstration, that the Austrian proposition then actually under consideration for more than a week, had at that time a fair chance of being accepted by the English Government; at all events, rejected it was not. Now this happened on the 4th of May,—the day following Buol rejected the proposition, and dismissed Drouyn de Lhuys. Intelligence was sent by Lord Cowley, by telegraph; upon the reception of which a Cabinet Council of three hours' duration sat on that very day; and Lord John confessed in his exculpatory speech that it is from that date only the Government rejected the proposition. Thus, the "circumstance" is sufficiently explained. And the conclusion to be drawn from the fact, is: that in a crisis, the most arduous and incalculable in bearing, the British Empire is ruled by a Government not conscious of its aim, not governed by principles, but drifted by accidental circumstances in their considerations of expediency.

Yesterday we had another curious performance in Parliament. The Sebastopol Committee having brought up its report, it was of course natural to expect that the House will pronounce, yes or no, on the report of a Committee the mere appointment of which was enough to break down the Aberdeen Administration. Mr. Roebuck, in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee, moved a vote of censure; somebody else moved a vote of approbation; and what did the Government? Why, it consented to a shuffle the most disgraceful that could be imagined under similar circumstances, viz: to avoid the decision by the previous question; the majority of the House of course was but too glad to escape the necessity of either offending the Government or the nation; so, after all the fuss about the Sebastopol inquiry, the matter ended in smoke. The House decided that it will decide nothing.

In the course of the debates, Mr. Bright, quoting my predictions about the Crimea campaign, did me the honour to say, that "if one of the old prophets had arisen, speaking under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not more exactly have pointed out things to occur." I allude to this without vanity. I disclaim the title of a prophet; I claim but credit for plain common sense, coupled with a little knowledge of history, the "light of truth—lux veritatis," as Cicero calls it. A combination of these two elements of reasoning is such a sure guide to the mysteries of coming events, that I dare confidently assert the time is sure to come when my predictions about the dangers impending on the United States of America, from their social diseases, from the cancer gnawing on their vitality, and from that which is the result of this, their passive indifference to the condition of principles in the general aspect of the world, will equally prove literally true.

However this may be, the English Ministry keeps its post. That is to say in other words: Lord John is gone; expediency remains. With expediency no issue whatever is out of question. The war is interminable. The difficulties increasing in geometrical proportions. England has money, but no soldiers. Turkey has neither money nor soldiers; all gone in vain. France has just completed the third loan—the three make one and a half thousand millions, besides the ordinary revenues, all spent in about eighteen months. (The yearly budget of Napoleon the great, never in his great wars exceeded six hundred and fifty millions.) The Government has fixed the bounty for the reengagement of veteran soldiers at 1,000 francs—it did not answer; you may expect to hear by the next steamer of an imperial decree fixing the bounty at 3,000 francs. Huts are to be seen embarked at Marseilles for a second Winter in the Crimea. The Austrian alliance is definitively gone,—her neutrality, as they call it, accepted. In the meanwhile, (oh! disgrace and infamy,) Austria is permitted to frame the institutions, and regulate the Government of the subjects of the Sultan in Moldo-Wallachia (it has all the appearance of a long staying there, you see,) and the Czar, manifestly with the view of a long war, and with the view of making security doubly sure, begins coquetting with the Polish nationality. The mixed commission, composed chiefly of Russians, to which everything had to be submitted, and upon which the Poles had looked with such a profound hatred, has been abolished, and a Committee of native Poles put in its stead. The Polish language has been reinstalled in the administration, tribunals, and public education, and two universities long suppressed, have been revived, with the express view, as they say, of promoting the culture of the Polish language. In a word, the St. Petersburg Cabinet intends to complete, by half-and-half concessions, that paralysis of the British nation to which the folly and cowardice of the Western Governments has doomed that brave people, and themselves, in this war together with her.

This war will be a long one, and pass through phases such as no human intellect could foretell. From Spain, on the other hand, you may soon hear of a Dictatorship formally inaugurated. I don't think Espartero will be the man—more likely O'Donnell, with Narvaez looming in the future. How a Dictatorship can be made to agree with a Queen? that is more than I can tell—but I think. Let the caldron boil, the end is not yet—by and by. A fine morning may alter the aspect of many a thing.

And America! what of America? Why, it has its Know-Nothings of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery character, and has its Slavery. "*Hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam populumque fluxit*," will say the future historian of what had once been the United States of America.

KOSSUTH.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The News from the Crimea—The French Loan—Preparations for the War—The French Legislature—French Losses—Mr. Greeley's Case, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

The Crimean news is not important. The Allies are pushing their approaches against Malakoff, and as they have still about 300 feet of trench to excavate, it is needless to expect intelligence of another assault under a month or thereabouts. The Allies can only work during the night, as the enemy are near enough to riddle them with grape; and as the nights are short, and at the last advices illuminated by moonlight, there were in fact but two hours out of the twenty-four in which the labors of the trenches could be prosecuted. They do not intend to attempt another assault till they are within 200 feet of the moats. This distance they can run even in the face of grape, and without too great fatigue. But they seem to have made up their minds that both Malakoff and the Redan have means of defence, yet untried, because not yet needed: defences which can only be efficiently employed when an entrance has been forced, and an escalade effected. The French are constructing, with difficulty, and with constant losses, a battery commanding the position which the Russian vessels occupied, during the last assault, and from which they did such fearful execution. It is probable that they will not be able on the next occasion, to resume the post, but an English correspondent mentions the building, by the Russians, of a battery, in a spot which the Allies cannot reach, intended to replace the fleet if it is prevented from taking part in the action. The coming assault will doubtless be decisive: it will be made on a scale sufficiently imposing to convince the Allies, if repulsed, of the impregnability of the fortress.

The Russian Government is sending immense reinforcements to the Crimea—larger, certainly, than ever before. It would appear, from this fact, that the comparatively small amount of troops that have thus far been employed in the defence of the Peninsula, were judged to be amply sufficient for the purpose; but that in view of the nearer approach of the Allies, and of the transfer of the struggle from the outskirts to the walls themselves, a vigorous effort is thought necessary to meet the case. The Constantinople papers will not fail to assert, upon the arrival of these forces at Perekop, that they were instructed to turn back, as there were no provisions in the Crimea; but as these statements deceive no one, the Turks may, perhaps, be permitted to employ them to sustain each other's courage. It is to be noticed, however, that the Russian journals, and even the official *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, frequently allude to the difficulties the Government experiences in sending food to Sebastopol. This is probably to lead the Allies to suppose they have accomplished their object in the Sea of Azoff, and to dissuade them from attempting anything more in the same direction. The universal opinion in Paris is, that the Russians in the Crimea will always have abundant supplies, and that though their facilities may have been diminished, their resources have been in no wise exhausted.

Pelissier has been informed by a deserter that Admiral Nachimoff was killed by a ball in the forehead. The Russians are quite cunning enough to send over a deserter, on purpose, with the agreeable intelligence, in order to seduce the Allies into believing that nothing more need be feared from the fleet. The French general is also said to be indignant at the number of spies in the camp, and to have made up his mind that the enemy will be amply informed of the day and the hour when the assault is to be made.

From one of Gortschakoff's bulletins we learn that General Totleben, the engineer to whom is due the system upon which Sebastopol is fortified, has been slightly wounded in the calf of the leg. He directs the works, however, as heretofore. If, by any means, the Allies could shorten the career of Totleben, they might take the fortress the day after, for he is the life and soul of the defence. He has just completed a battery of immense strength and of new and singular capacities, says the London *News*, behind the Redan, which will be opened when occasion calls for it.

You will remember General Forey, who, towards the end of the last Winter, was accused of holding treacherous communications with General Osten-Sacken. This was never proved, and was speedily hushed up. But Gen. Forey was at once recalled from the Crimea, and "in reward for his brilliant services," was sent to Oran, in a mingled military and gubernatorial capacity. This was looked upon as his consignment to ignominious retirement. He has just sent in his resignation, and has returned to Paris. His career is virtually at an end, as the last official *Algerian Akhbar* chronicled his entrance into the phase of "*disponibilité*." These circumstances lead me to infer what no published evidence ever authorized us to believe, that Gen. Forey was actually in relations with the enemy.

If you have any uninvested funds you would like to loan to the French Government to prosecute the war against the Russians, now is your opportunity. The books were opened yesterday from Finisterre to Toulon. In order to carry through the operation triumphantly, and, as the Minister of Finance remarks, "to assure its success," it was necessary to fix the rate of emission somewhat below the current rate of the day. Thus persons desirous to invest would naturally pay into the new loan, rather than purchase at the Bourse at the higher prices there prevailing. The rate was, therefore, fixed at sixty-five francs; twenty-five cents, sixty-five centimes lower than the closing rate of the day before, which was 65.90. At moments preceding an operation of this sort, it is the policy of the Government to run down the Bourse to the lowest possible point, which gives it an excuse for putting its loan at a very seductive figure. Circumstances conspire to aid it. When a loan is imminent, speculators hasten to sell their old stock in order to purchase new. A rapid decline at once ensues. In the present instance, the Government, in its desire to keep the funds down, and consequently to prevent a rise, is accused of having withheld good news; that is, of having concealed a dispatch from General Pelissier chronicling a happy repulse of a Russian sortie on the night of the 7th. The English papers announced such a dispatch, [illegible] saying nothing about it; until, then, it was satisfactorily discovered that no such event ever took place, his Majesty was charged with the supposed concealment in the design I have mentioned.

The loan will, of course, be eagerly taken up. The Government offers the Threes at 65 25, with certain advantages of delay, which a calculation shows to reduce the price to 63.27. As the war has deprived immense quantities of capital of its usual employment, it will naturally flow in abundance towards this new and most advantageous opportunity. A man will go to the Bourse and give for a bond from 66 to 70 francs; but Louis Napoleon, when he wants people to buy of *him*, thinks necessary to place the article at 63. No doubt he would put it at fourpence ha'penny, if he thought the success of the operation depended upon it, and if settling-day were sure not to come during his tenure of power. You can easily calculate the enormous loss which must accrue to the Government, in a series of years, in thus paying interest upon stock bought at 63 francs instead of at 68 or 70.

If Louis Napoleon felt that he inspired the people with real confidence, would he resort to such means to effect his financial transactions? Would not the sovereign who is conscious of strength venture to offer the scrip at or about its current value at the moment, instead of artificially depreciating it in order to offer it at a discount? His Majesty, with all his apparent popularity, would not venture to operate as follows, the only way in which the interests of the treasury may be consulted:

To seize the moment when the current rate at the Bourse is high, or at least not to seek to diminish the rate; to remember that the treasury, considered as a continuous and successive institution, has the same motive to sell at remunerative prices than a tin-peddler has; and to try 68 instead of 63. I do not doubt that the 750,000,000 called for would be subscribed at this price, nor does any one,—but Louis Napoleon wants an enthusiastic offer of double that amount, and a struggle among the lenders for heavy slices of the imperial bonus.

The rush at the fourteen bureaux in Paris yesterday was eager, and lasted all day long. The usual episodes were enacted, of loafers securing places in the line and selling them to gentlemen who considered time more valuable [illegible], and of unobserving people standing for [illegible] rain, and finally arriving at the desk, [illegible] found they had made a mistake in the [illegible] come to the office for subscriptions above [illegible] francs instead of *below*. How many [illegible] already been secured I cannot tell, [illegible] Minister of Finance know yet. But [illegible] guess, and a current estimate is 300,000,[illegible] days out of twelve.

The French Legislative Body has just [illegible] its third triumph. You will remember that it has from time to time varied the monotony of its submission and subserviency, by manifesting very decided opposition to bills suggested by His Majesty. Thus in 1852, it prevented, by unmistakable symptoms of hostility, the presentation of the [illegible]—a measure which would have crippled [illegible], and impeded the diffusion of knowledge. [illegible] year after, it openly refused to vote the bill [illegible] rebellion a capital crime; it substituted [illegible] tation for the scaffold. Its present victory [illegible] more important one, in its bearings. The [illegible] ror proposed an augmentation of the taxes, and protested that he hoped that, at least, the [illegible] *decime* would be temporary. The Committee of the Chamber was not satisfied with the imperial protest and the imperial hope. It foresaw that the second *decime* would be perennial [illegible] first, which was established fifty years ago, and was to last, "it was hoped," but a twelvemonth, but which lasts still. The Committee [illegible] some positive guarantee that the tax should be provisional. It would take no other guarantee than a clause of limitation inserted in the bill itself. It, therefore, after spending two days in fruitless attempts to substitute other taxes for the *decime*, and thus showing its hostility, voted unanimously to add an amendment to the bill, making the *decime* collectable only for the period of one year and a half! This was returned to the Council of State, for its acceptance, before it could be reported to the Chamber. The Council was instructed by the Emperor, who felt that the opposition was serious, to assent to the *principle* of limitation involved in the amendment, but to extend the period by a year. This was agreed to on all hands, and the new tax of ten per cent. of the existing taxes, comes to an end on the 1st of January, 1858. Do not misapprehend; the *decime* is not ten per cent. upon the value of the article imported, but ten per cent. of the previously existing tax added to itself. A bag of coffee that before paid $1, will now pay $1 10.

The same Committee was also saucy enough to say in its report, which occupies seven columns in the *Moniteur*, that it is to be ardently hoped the Government will abrogate one of its decrees of last year. "It, perhaps, had, at the time, motives in its favor; but it has none now. The Committee, therefore, emits the formal and energetic wish, that it be either repealed or modified." It is, perhaps, well that this insubordinate Assembly was dismissed the same day—the extra session of 1855 being declared to be at an end.

The *Moniteur* lately declared in its most positive manner, that the total amount of deaths in the French army of the Crimea, up to the end of June, by war, disease, accident and exposure, was 16,000, and it affected to deplore this as unexpectedly serious. Everybody knew and felt that this was a gross falsehood, and attributed it to some immediate need the Government experienced, of misleading the judgment of the country. It was thought that a patient examination of a file of the *Moniteur* itself, for the last year, would show, by an addition of the items, the immense inaccuracy of the total. I have made such an examination—but find that even by lumping all the successive admissions of loss made by the official sheet, I am far from attaining the aggregate acknowledged. Its chronicle of items has been as chary as its footing up is slim. The English papers have not ventured to question the statements, though the inference to be drawn from it is not flattering to them. For their own losses have confessedly been larger than the French, according to this statement, and that too, in an army numbering hardly one to the French three. I am told that the *Nord*, the new Russian organ, and the European edition of the *Independance Belge*, contain a remarkable refutation of the figures given by the *Moniteur*. Of course these publications are not to be had in France. 16,000 deaths in a nine months' siege are sixty men a day. This is not too much for the ordinary execution of the guns at Sebastopol, and leaves nothing for Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, the Russian sorties, the Mamelon, Malakoff, the cholera and the frosts and snows of Winter. The private letters from Sebastopol, dated after the arrival there of the *Moniteur's* statement, will doubtless furnish the means of disproving the very extenuated report the Emperor has thought proper to impose upon the country and the world.

The State having borrowed money, and having invented taxes to pay the interest, the city of Paris has been bitten by the laudable desire to do likewise. Several methods of securing seven millions a year have been under consideration. Omnibuses have long paid a tax for the privilege of waiting at stands and stations, and it is decided that citadines, hacks and fiacres of all sorts, obligiantes, Deltas, Carolines, &c., &c., shall pay $75 a year apiece for the enjoyment of the same privilege. Fortunately, the public carriages are exceedingly cheap, and the slight increase of price will be quite imperceptible.

There is no Crystal Palace news, unless I mention the determination [illegible] by the American Commissioners to print, in French, an explanatory and illustrative catalogue of the wonderful and variegated treasures gathered in the space over which they exercise jurisdiction. To give it bold, I presume it will contain a treatise on India rubber, which would certainly make it stretch considerably, and a biography of Goodyear. I doubt whether the barrenness of the American Exhibition will be removed by the promised pamphlet, which can be regarded in no other light than as an apology. I may add, though the fact does not concern the Crystal Palace, that McCormick's Reaping Machine has been mowing clover at Versailles, in a style very creditable to itself and highly gratifying to the clover.

The hearing of the Greeley case last Saturday was merely a sort of preliminary skirmish, in a view to prepare the evidence. The intelligence of Mr. Eten's success in settling all difficulties at New-York arrived in the mean time, but so far from putting an immediate end to all litigation, it seems to have aggravated and embittered the case in a most unaccountable way. At any rate, it has not hastened the *denouement* one iota, as they say in the United States Senate.

The Emperor examined, yesterday, at the Machinery Annexe, the engine for making 2,000 cups of coffee an hour. He even drank a cup himself, and left behind him, for the exhibitor, a mark of his inexhaustible benevolence.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Lord John Russell and the Debates in Parliament—Committees of Investigation—Theatrical and Literary News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1855.

The only thing worth noticing in this steamer's news is the failure of Roebuck's motion, as far as a failure, foreseen and predicted, may have any importance. You will see that my estimate of Lord Palmerston's position is a correct one. The session is now virtually over, unless the Allies should suffer some disaster before the prorogation. I am told that General Simpson has been *advised* most strongly not to be *overhasty* in attemping another assault, lest it should prove another failure at *an inconvenient time*. This is Ministerial tactics against the Allies in the opposition camp. Yesterday's debates offer, however, some points of interest, and Lord John Russell's speech is foremost in that respect. His Lordship is evidently not inclined to accept the opinion of the *Times*, and believes himself to be still alive and stirring. The manner in which his speech was received is, moreover, a proof that he is not much mistaken. A Lord John Russell is not to be killed so easily. The "loud and prolonged cheering" that followed his proud oration will have convinced people that the seat of the Whig leader has not yet become vacant, though Mr. Bright claims him as his own man of peace.

However that may be, we have now some retrospective revelations in respect to the difficulties between the allied Generals last Autumn, concerning trench duties. I particularly recommend to you that part of Lord John's speech in which his artfully arranged *questions*, respecting the delicate ground of the French alliance, *are made to answer each other*, though his Lordship affected to give them as mere questions put to the opposition, and without having directly answered them in any way. These "interrogations" will tell you that Lord Raglan asked his French brother in command to lend him a few thousand men, in order that the heavy duties in the extensive trenches might not fall so disproportionately on English shoulders. You will see that General Canrobert's reply was that *he could not spare a single man*. Lord John's unanswered questions will tell you, moreover, that this reply was by no means agreeable to the British Cabinet; and that, in fact, her Majesty's Government was not at all satisfied with the unwillingness, or at least hesitation, of the Emperor to send more troops than he did. All this will be patent from reading Lord John's remarkable speech, the conclusion of which seems to have been shaped so as to flatter Prince Albert, whose famous *escapade* may now be backed by the words of Canning as quoted by Lord John Russell.

The times are propitious for Committees, in spite of their usual failure, of which Roebuck's is the last proof. These Committees are, at times, more amusing than any theatre. That on the "Sale of Beer Act," for instance, was yesterday gratified with the examination of George Cruikshank, the celebrated caricaturist, who said he was not only an advocate for the Maine Law, but that he would go even further than that act. "The master of the humors" gave, then, *his evidence*—that is to say, he exhibited some exceedingly comic sketches showing scenes of drunkenness. The "evidence" excited, of course, considerable amusement, but was deemed to be of a somewhat uncertain character. "Why, Sir," said the indignant artist, "scenes of this description bear upon the question before you."

An evidence of a directly opposite kind to the act was given by one of the Coroners for the County of Middlesex, who declared his conviction that "A great deal of the noise and commotion in public houses was caused by the misconduct of persons who, every now and then, became teetotalers, and after two or three months' abstinence, broke out and became absolutely mad." This reminds me of the soldier, who having made a vow not to drink any more brandy, kept his word a whole month, and then went straight to a public house "to reward himself, as he argued, for having been such a good boy for such a length of time."

If we take now a peep at the doings of the Committee inquiring into the conduct of the Police, we come to the strange fact that the cause of all the disastrous proceedings and head-breakings in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, was nothing less than an *eel!* It is a reporter who says so. He saw the eel found by a boy, who threw it to another, who sent it further, and so on until, from hand to foot, it fell before a policeman, who "collared it," and with the aid of ten more of his fellow-troops, took it to the police-station in spite of an attempted rescue by the mob. And such was the origin of all that menacing commotion! Wonderful!

M. Scribe has written a four act play to show that Marlborough's fall was owing to "a glass of water." Who will write the drama, in five acts and in blank verse, on "The Eel of Hyde Park!"

The Queen will start on her visit to her Imperial brother on the 16th of August. Prince Napoleon will receive her at Calais. There is much contradiction in the rumors respecting her Majesty's *feelings* about these visits of policy. Some pretend that she is utterly disgusted at being obliged to visit "such a man and his wife." Others assert that she is highly delighted to have so good a pretext for a *voyage d'agrément*—a trip to Paris. I am of those who believe that the Queen is glad to go, and I have no doubt she will enjoy herself more as the guest than she did as the hostess of Napoleon III. Here she was in constant trepidation lest he should be shot by "some fanatic." There she will have no anxiety, because occurrences in France are no business of hers.

Parliament will be prorogued about the 10th of August, and the campaign against grouse and other wild fowl will be carried on with the usual legislative energy.

The "Etoile du Nord," (the text of which is, by the by, translated into Italian,) came off last night with splendor and triumph. Meyerbeer had a reception of enthusiasm crowned with flowers, that were thrown him in endless profusion. The star of the operatic season is at last out, and after having admired it for a few nights longer, aristocracy will leave town, and there will be "nobody in London." These phrases of conventionalism interpret better than anything else what little consequence the *governed* classes are thought to be.

Jullien commands at Surrey Gardens, where the Russians are blown down every night, "weather permitting,"—for rain here is a matter of just as deep consideration as it was in Lord Raglan's dispatches.

The last number of Thackeray's *Newcomes* will be published next month, and then will come Charles Dickens with the first number of a new work. People fond of living in the world of fictions, have surely no reason to complain; they have a royal fare of never-failing novelties. There are, I know, many and not petty objections against such serial publications, by which a great work is meted out piecemeal, month by month, to literary appetites longing to have it all at once; and yet, what is more life-like than these periodical meetings with the *dramatis personæ*, introduced to our acquaintance on some Winter evening, when, tired of politics and trading of all sorts, we sit down on our easy chair, at the favorite corner of the cosy fireplace, and wish we could have something or somebody to while away with, an hour of *dolce far niente*. Why, do we know the *whole* history of our nearest associates in life and life's struggles at once? Are they not often disappearing from before our sight, to reappear again unexpectedly, though always welcomed? Well, if such is the history of actors "in real life," why should it not be so in the world of fiction? There is a pleasure in being with people, who, in this politic-mongering age, are quite anxious about the prospects of "poor Ethel," who are "very partial indeed, to the old Colonel Thomas Newcome," whom they are glad to keep on "home service," far away from Allies and Cossacks. There is just now a general, and I cannot help saying unchristian, wish after—*horribile dictu*—the death of Mrs. Olive Newcome. Mr. Thackeray is told and advised in so many words, to make short work with her days. She must die next month in the dog-days, be it by apoplexy, poison or dagger, and the author will not be pardoned if he should not satisfy this universal desire to have her dead and buried, for that the poor Newcomes shall be happy at last.

P. S.—The evening papers mention some small sorties by the Russians, who were, of course, repulsed. The *Daily News* dwells on an absurd rumor about the cessation of the Principalities to Austria, who would give up Lombardy to Piedmont, while the Turks were to be satisfied with the restitution of the Crimea, that has to be conquered first. Napoleon's third loan promises to be as successful as the two previous ones. These are "times of unexampled prosperity" with the French, and remind us of the doings described by Washington Irving in his article on the great Mississippi bubble.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Political Movements and Prospects in Spain—The American Questions—Mr. Dodge—The Mexican Minister, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

In spite of the importance which the rude and anarchical demonstration of the workmen of Catalonia really has, I confess there is something deeper which gives me still more to think of in connection with these affairs of Spain. That same anarchical and dissolving tendency of the workmen's movement makes their triumph difficult, because all who have an eye to their own interests have ranged themselves on the side of the Government, and the middle class, which is the most numerous and the most powerful at Barcelona, as it is also in Madrid, is decided to give its unwavering support to the authorities. But it is in Aragon where form and color begin to be given to an idea which many times has been shadowed out dimly among the partisans of General Espartero. The Kingdom of Aragon never has ceased to be a Kingdom in the opinion of the people of Aragon. These are distinguished for their indomitable character and their adherence to their ancient customs. Their self-conceit is peculiar, and at the least contradiction may be exalted to frenzy. They have never been docile except to their own laws, and with respect to being governed by a woman, they have always shown a great repugnance to it. The Aragonese would undoubtedly long since have given themselves a King if Don Carlos, or his son, the Count of Montemolin, had not been contrary to their ideas in matters of government, for the Aragonese, in the midst of their peculiarities, are perhaps the strongest partisans in Spain of a Constitutional Government, a Parliament or Cortes, and a National Militia.

The ancient Cortes of Aragon were the freest legislative body in Europe, and the boldest and most efficient check upon monarchical power then existing, till that germ of liberty was lost by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile, and the subsequent accession of the House of Austria to the Spanish throne. Four centuries of glory and shame have passed, but four centuries in Aragon have made fewer changes of ideas, perhaps, than in any other part of Christendom. Look at the defence of Saragossa not fifty years since,—it was ancient, not modern—it struck Napoleon as an anomaly in Europe.

Well, at this moment it seems—I say it seems, (and it may be appearance only)—that the Aragonese, groping about to find a symbol for their peculiar aspirations, have stumbled, for lack of a better, upon the somewhat equivocal personage of Espartero.

In Valencia, they talk much of a reëstablishment of the ancient crown of Aragon. In one of the most central streets of the Capital an illumination has been displayed of the united shields or arms of Catalonia, Valencia, Majorca and Aragon proper. A coffee-house has been opened, called "The Aragonese Crown," and what is more, the four shields just named have been placed in the centre of one of the flags of the National Militia. The coincidence of other events has also attracted my notice.

The unexpected resignation of the first place in the Queen's Government by Espartero—the famous toast given by a popular General in a public banquet at Saragossa—"*The Crown of Aragon*," to which one of the high authorities present thought it necessary to reply immediately, "The Crown of Spain and the august person who wears it."

The as yet unexplained movement at Barcelona; the journey of the Spanish Minister, Olozaga, to the frontier;—these straws, with those I have just mentioned, perhaps show which way the wind is blowing; but, as Wellington justly said, two and two make four everywhere except in Spain,—nobody knows what side wind may come to disturb them before my next letter.

I cannot assure you whether Espartero is or is not a stranger to these things, but I can assure you that he would be very sensible to any manifestation of the Aragonese, and that he would not oppose any very obstinate opposition to the torrent of opinion if he should be called to reign.

It will be remembered that whilst the insurrection of last year was still doubtful, it was in Aragon that Espartero *pronounced* in its favor, and, as he said, threw in "the weight of his sword with the people of Saragossa."

But Espartero has not the moral courage—he lacks the qualities to make him an active leader in such an enterprise—he would, perhaps, accept the Crown, if it were but on his head, and he had nothing to do but to be His Majesty; but he is not the man to conquer it, grasp it and put it there.

For O'Donnell, this conspiracy, if it is one, will not be a surprise. O'Donnell is already suspicious of his man-wife, and if a divorce has not already taken place, it is because each fears to go alone with the other for his adversary. Espartero is recognized as the chief of the [illegible] O'Donnell is the leader of the [illegible]—neither wishes to encounter the other [illegible] dissension agitates the Senate [illegible] and Spain will probably not [illegible] the consequences of a rupture.

The state of anxiety in all [illegible] to the fear of a commotion on the [illegible] 18th and 19th of this month, first anniversary of the popular insurrection of Madrid, and perhaps this was the reason why the Queen went suddenly to the Escurial on the 12th inst., after that project had been abandoned more than a week before. But there will be no such rising on those days—there are no elements for it at this moment, and the battle between O'Donnell and Espartero is not yet ready. The new Minister of State, [illegible], accompanies the Queen. [illegible] to the determination of this Minister, it has been resolved that the ex-Minister of Spain in Washington, Señor de Cueto, will not wait for his successor, and that he may leave the Legation in the hands of Señor Magallon, the Secretary.

Señor de Cueto has replied by a letter to the press, defending himself from the attacks of the Madrid journals; but he has done so in terms so vague and with so little force of arguments or facts, that his letter has produced no effect upon the public. Everybody knows that he was opposed to the reparation and arrangement of the *Black Warrior* affair, and it became impossible for him to remain in the United States after that manifestation of a just and conciliatory policy towards us on the part of his Government, he holding on to such bad disposition towards us. Señor de Cueto, I am informed, will therefore receive his permission to take leave by the same steamer which takes this letter, and it is not probable he will delay long in making use of it.

Mr. Dodge continues to be well received by people in Madrid, and they say he is about to follow the Queen to the Escurial, to reside during the stay of the Court at that place.

The cholera continues in Madrid, and has already attacked the greater part of the whole Peninsula.

The Carlists have not been able to sustain themselves for a moment in any of the provinces—but little squads are constantly springing into existence and being dispersed in many districts. The party headed by Hierros, near Burgos, has been the most difficult to exterminate, and has particularly distinguished itself by its success in waylaying the great mail and burning the correspondence of Madrid with the rest of Europe. This has happened already three times. On one of these occasions they succeeded in laying hands on the correspondence of Mr. Pacheco, Spanish Minister at Rome, giving most important intelligence, and details concerning the quarrel with his Holiness, whose result you will soon see in a rupture of diplomatic relations, and the withdrawal of the papal nuncio from the Spanish Court, as I intimated to you in my letter of last week.

They also burned the whole correspondence of the Spanish Minister at Mexico, containing the details of the refusal of Santa Anna to receive him, the reasons of the Mexican Government, &c., &c. A small corner of a half-burned dispatch, from the Mexican Minister in Madrid, revealed the character of the other dispatches lost.

The result of that somewhat thorny question about the reception of Sr. Zayas, the new Minister in question, is, that the Mexican Government consents to receive the Spanish Envoy formally, and the Spanish Government recalls him immediately and names another in his place. So Sr. Zayas is already removed from his post, and his formal reception is only an act of courtesy to Spain.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Sir William Molesworth, the New Colonial Secretary.

From the London Times, July [illegible].

We have great pleasure in announcing that Sir William Molesworth is to succeed Lord John Russell in the direction of the Colonial office. We regard this appointment as among the first, and not the least valuable, fruits of the movement for Administrative Reform. There is no public man who has more fairly won his way to this distinction than Sir William Molesworth. It has been the habit to appoint men Colonial Secretaries because something must be done for them, because they were too intractable and troublesome to be trusted in any other department, because they were lazy, or because they were mischievously active—for every reason in the world, in fact, except because they knew anything of the department they undertook to administer. To this time-honored practice Sir William Molesworth is a first and most signal exception; he is Colonial Secretary because he understands the colonies, and for no other reason whatever.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the services which during his Parliamentary career the new Colonial Secretary has rendered to the cause of the colonies, and the degree in which, by so doing, he has consolidated and conciliated the remoter portions of this great empire. He was the first to denounce the intolerable evils resulting from the system of transportation to the Australian colonies, with its inversion of right and wrong, its material prosperity, and its moral rottenness. If not the founder, he may fairly be termed the regenerator and purifier of that great group of dependencies. He was among the early colonizers of New Zealand, though entirely free from the questionable acts which afterwards discredited that noble undertaking. He possessed and imparted to Parliament vast stores of knowledge as to the complicated relations between the English settlers at the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch Boers, and the savage tribes by which they are menaced and surrounded. To him we mainly owe the establishment *of the principle*, now recognized as an axiom, but formerly ridiculed as a paradox, that [illegible] *should be entrusted the management of their own affairs*, and the establishment of that double electoral chamber, which seems likely to pervade all British communities, from Canada to New Zealand. To his untiring exertions we owe it that the country has been spared the enormous expense of maintaining troops in these distant regions, and no one has thrown more light on the best constitution for dependencies, and on the manner in which imperial should be distinguished from local powers. These are solid qualifications for the office, and augur well for the manner in which its duties will be performed. Much will be expected from such a Minister, and Sir William Molesworth must be indefatigable and successful if he overcome the formidable rivalry of his own already achieved reputation.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence.

From the Morning Post.

We understand that Hon. Mr. Lawrence, late American Minister to this Court, had taken state rooms on board the steamer [illegible] from Boston, and was expected this week, with Mrs. Lawrence, on a visit of a few months to this country. We learn with deep regret that serious and alarming illness prevented the fulfillment of his intention. At the last dates, the more dangerous symptoms had disappeared, and the gradual improvement in his condition leads us to hope that his proposed visit is not entirely abandoned, and that we shall yet have the pleasure of seeing this distinguished statesman among us once more. No Minister was ever more popular among all classes of our people than Mr. Lawrence, and no man will be more cordially welcomed back.

Italian Politics—Movements of Mazzini—Execution of one of his Agents.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Friday, July 13, 1855.

Some of the fruits of the political system of the great Italian patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini, have lately been manifested in various parts of his native country.

In the first place, a letter bearing his signature, and addressed to the editor of the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, was published in that paper a few days ago. Therein, after praising his compatriots for their courage and promptitude in the hour of danger—"a people secretly held ready to start at the first invitation, capable of drawing the knife against cannon, capable of daring and dying like Pianori,"—he warns them against the designs of the "Muratists," who, he says, aim at substituting in the south of Italy a Bonaparte tyranny for that of the Bour-

[illegible] or expires a [illegible] by a foreign despotism, and who, by [illegible] would inundate [illegible] liberty, into Italy. [illegible] he says [illegible] the patriots of Rome and [illegible]. After describing this [illegible] to lead people to believe he alludes to [illegible] MAZZINI, he threatens to name him, should he persist in his misdeeds. It is time, he says, to proclaim aloud the truth, and denounce those persons, whether in exile or not, who systematically destroy that unity of action which ought to be the [illegible] of every Italian. The moment is in the highest degree important. Austria, breaking the compact of the 2d of December, diminishing her army to allay the suspicion of the Czar, and thus leaving his forces free, to the injury of the Allies, has lost all claim to the protection of France and England. She is alone. If the Italians do not arise, they will say to Europe—"We are incapable of standing up against an enemy that we are sure of conquering; we do not believe in our rights. In order to arise and be men, we must have a Pope and a King who whisper liberty for the purpose of betraying it." In the name of those dying or suffering imprisonment, and who accuse their brethren of culpable forgetfulness; in the name of Italy, weighed down by an inconceivable inertia, M. MAZZINI conjures the editor to undertake the task of impressing on the people the importance of the present moment.

The next case is a melancholy result of this kind of preaching, which is recorded in the Mantua Gazette of the 6th inst: PIETRO FORTUNATO CALVI, aged 36, a native of Briana di Noale, in the province of Padua, educated at the Military College at Venice; served in the Austrian army a Lieutenant of Engineers from 1836 to 1848. On the breaking out of the revolution he was named Colonel in the revolutionary army. In September, 1853, he crossed the Austrian frontier from the Swiss canton of the Grisons, in company with four associates, charged with the duty of Commissary from MAZZINI, and furnished with special powers and instructions from KOSSUTH for the seduction of Hungarian soldiers. One of his companions falling ill, CALVI and the other three pursued their journey into the Valtellina, where they were arrested on the 17th of September, 1853. After the usual forms of law he was condemned to death for high treason by the Special Court of Justice of Mantua on the 24th of February last, and the sentence having been approved and confirmed by the proper authorities at Vienna, he was executed at Mantua on the 4th inst.

THE CRIMEA.

The Defence of Sebastopol—How it is Conducted.

From the London Chronicle.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Various private letters I have seen from the Crimea concur in stating that the more that is seen and ascertained of the interminable appliances of engineering skill to the defence of Sebastopol, the less hope there seems to be of its very immediate capture. The immense preparations of the Russians demand equal preparations on our part, and you must not be astonished if nothing decisive should be undertaken between this and the end of the month. The truth is that General TOTLEBEN [illegible] the success with which the earthwork system was applied to the defence of Silistria, and he has perfected into a science what at first bore the appearance of a mere barbarous instinct. The letters I have spoken of talk of the erection of wooden edifices, and the accumulation of immense quantities of sheep-skins and other appliances for shelter and covering against cold and storm, that portend the contemplated contingency of another Winter's sojourn in the Crimea for our brave armies. I am bound to add, however, that these letters have nothing despondent about them. The highest credit is given to the Russians for the combined skill and bravery of their defence; but there, within Sebastopol, is the bear in his den, and there he must bide, if it be his pleasure, to be baited to the death, for he is perfectly impotent to drive his assailants away; and they, for their parts, have resolved never to leave him till his spoils have satisfied individual thirst for glory and vengeance, and the requirements of national honor and policy.

A DAMAGING SHOT.

A severe casualty occurred this evening (July 3) among some men belonging to the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. It was caused by the discharge of a single gun from the enemy, and perhaps this instance affords an example of the great number of injuries inflicted by such means during the siege. A body of men of this regiment were returning from the quarry, and had arrived at a part of a trench which for a short distance is exposed to an enfilading fire. The Russians must have observed them and fired. Some of the men said that only a round shot was discharged; others said that both a round shot and shell were discharged at the same moment. The missile, whatever its nature, took fatal effect, for no less than sixteen men were killed and wounded. Two were killed on the spot, and three subsequently died from the effects of their wounds. Some of the injuries were comparatively trifling. The Russians also fired at a party of men belonging to one of the Highland regiments, who incautiously showed themselves on the open ground above the 21-gun battery, as they were returning from the trenches. Their object was merely to effect a short saving of distance, by returning to camp in a more direct line than that of the covered way, but this proceeding is highly reprehensible. It not only exposes the men themselves to needless risk, but also serves to point out to the enemy the time at which they had been relieved. The Russians fired two or three shots against the party, all of which ricochetted, after striking the ground, but no casualty occurred.

AN OFFICER MISSING.

Lieut. E. [illegible] JAMES, of the Royal Engineers, was last night engaged with a working party in part of the quarries. The position was very exposed. The men were busy at their work, and Lieutenant JAMES, leaving them, went forward towards the Russian works to reconnoitre. He did not return, but the men, being intent on their occupation, did not for a considerable time, notice his absence. When at last it was observed, and the officer could not be found, it was surmised that he might perhaps have returned to camp on some account, and the Sappers came back without him. No tidings have been heard all day, and there is little doubt that he was quietly taken prisoner by some advanced Russian picket. A further search is to be made to-night, in case he has been unable to return in consequence of being wounded.

Death of Captain Gordon.

Capt. ALEXANDER GORDON, of the Royal Artillery, was killed yesterday evening in an advanced battery of the right attack. He came out from England in charge of troop-horses, and, after his arrival in the Crimea, asked permission to remain for a short time to do duty in the batteries. His request was acceded to; but his services being required at Woolwich, he was about to return in a few days. When his death occurred, he was just leaving the works. The enemy had been annoying one of our working parties, and a message was sent to Capt. GORDON, to request him to open some guns upon the Russians, for the purpose of directing their fire towards his own battery. This was successfully accomplished. Suddenly Capt GORDON observed a large shell coming towards the spot where he and some of his men were, and he had barely time sufficient to warn the men to shelter themselves. He himself appears to have felt a momentary hesitation as to the side of the traverse on which the missile was falling, and thus lost the opportunity of obtaining protection. While he was still standing up, the shell struck the side of the head, and he was killed instantaneously. The shell lodged near him and burst. No one else was injured; the men had thrown themselves on the ground, and were safely under cover of the traverse, immediately after receiving warning of their danger.

An Unattractive Picture of Life in and about a Camp.

In spite of orders, ordinances and precaution, in hot weather, a camp is the most disgusting locality in the world. For variety of abominations I can compare the English and French camps before Sebastopol at this moment to nothing but a Turkish town—the French being far the worse of the two. Our "lively neighbors" have long enjoyed the reputation of being the dirtiest civilized people in the world, a circumstance which by no means detracts from their numerous good qualities, and certainly their soldiers maintain their reputation on this point, as well as their martial glory. Notwithstanding their much vaunted military organization, their camp is a vast altar to Cloacina—the men apparently delighting in choosing for their acts of worship the first spot that presents itself, instead of being obliged, as the English soldiers are, to confine their devotions to the *loca sacra*. Add to this a sprinkling of dead horses and bullocks, and cause a Crimean sun to rage on it for twelve mortal hours a day, and the result will be an odor of which you can only form an idea by a short visit to some respectable knacker's yard.

From these remarks upon the French you must not suppose that the atmosphere breathed by the English is by any means savory. By them, too, dead horses and bullocks are allowed to lie about in the sun, and their cloacæ do also emit a wide-spread odor; but the nuisance is by no means so great, and greater attention is devoted to abate it. But no efforts can prevent the whole camp becoming a hot-bed of pestilence during the Summer months.

THE ENGLISH QUARTER.

No man can breathe the exhalations of a cesspool week after week with impunity, and in addition to this, the dead, both men and horses, but especially the latter, have been but lightly covered, and still contribute their quota to the contamination of the atmosphere. I would advise every one, however, who wants to form an idea of the various ways in which dirt can be accumulated, preserved, and made to give out the greatest variety of stinks (there is nothing sometimes like plain Saxon,) to pay a visit to the English head-quarters. I rode there to post a letter the day after Lord RAGLAN's death, and I know not what it may be for those who were accustomed to it; but coming, as I did, from the fresh pure air of Baidar, I was obliged to compress my smelling organ while riding round the house to avoid the perfume—first, of innumerable heaps of nondescript nastiness, such as old bones, old clothes, kitchen refuse; secondly, of numerous sheepskins, which lay in small piles and fermented in the sun; thirdly, of large quantities of offal, mainly the entrails of slaughtered animals; fourthly, of a dead bullock; and lastly, of stable manure and of numerous small establishments described generally in the army under the name of the rear. The *tout ensemble* was abominable, and considering the smallness of the area in which all the above horrors were collected, close around the house, I must say that not only need poor Lord RAGLAN's death excite no surprise, but the wonder is that one of his staff has survived to accompany his remains to England. Use, of course, reconciles one to anything; persons I have mentioned this to, tell me, "Oh, you should have seen it in Winter!" but it would be well for every one here to remember that things which Winter frosts and winds made to pass harmless, Summer heats turn into deadly poison.

THE TURKISH CAMP.

The Turks, I need hardly say, are no better as regards cleanliness—in fact, not so good as their neighbors. There is, and, in my opinion, always will be, enough fatalism in the Oriental character to prevent the adoption of sanitary precautions of any kind among the followers of the Prophet. As a general rule, also, every Turk has been born in an atmosphere more or less fetid. In the houses, and above all in the harems of the rich, flowers and perfumes of course abound, but among the middle and lower classes, I should say, the vast majority of infants smell carrion with the first breath they draw. By commencing thus early, one would, of course, get accustomed to anything, even to being drawn and quartered; and for most Turks the vicinity of a mass of putridity is a matter not worthy of a moment's consideration. Add to this, general carelessness and indolence, and you may easily imagine that the Turkish camp is at no time very cleanly, and becomes perfectly intolerable when it has been long in one spot. The latrines are too close to the tents, and as every man is allowed to exercise his discretion as to using them or not, the whole neighborhood becomes for a European all but unapproachable. Then, again, a Turk when he has not water in abundance, is dirty in his person, and is the thirstiest soul in existence; when he cannot drink clean water he drinks foul.

EFFECT ON HEALTH.

The consequence of everything I have now stated is that diarrhoea is all but universal in all the armies, and cholera will, I fear, be much more so during this month and that of August, the two hottest and most dangerous of the year. It is always unpleasant to lay oneself open to the imputation of being a croaker, but it is impossible not to entertain apprehensions in the face of all this filth, and in the presence of the fact that one can already hardly point to a single man who has not got diarrhoea. Dyspeptic people are looked upon in England as remarkable for moroseness and ill-humor; out here it is quite the reverse; confinement of the bowels makes happy, careless, merry dogs, whom everybody admires and envies, who drink their beer and devour their tough beef with impunity, whilst their neighbors are looking melancholy over various compounds of rice, or sloppy mixtures supposed easy of digestion. I was in the camp of the 10th Hussars the other day when a man whom the prevalence of cholera had "demoralized" sent in a fright for the doctor, because for two days he had been the victim of dyspepsia. When the story was related to a group of officers, "Oh that I could say the same!" was the universal cry.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Governor Reeder's Alleged Speculations in Indian Lands.

Letter from Gov. Reeder to Secretary Marcy.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., June 26, 1855.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: As I promised in my brief note of the 30th inst., from New-York, I avail myself of the first opportunity to reply to your letter of the 12th. That letter mentions as causes of complaint against me in the opinion of the President, "purchases of Kansas half-breed reservations made by me in the Territory of Kansas," and also "other speculations in the lands of Kansas, apparently in violation of Acts of Congress and of regulations of the Departments;" and at the same time invites any explanation which I may desire to give in regard to the character and extent of the transactions above referred to, and particularly the matters referred to in the letter of G. W. CLARK, Indian Agent, dated May 8, 1855.

I am thus put upon my defence to two separate charges: first, the purchase of half-breed Kansas lands; and, secondly, other speculations in lands of the Territory, apparently in violation of acts of Congress and regulations of the Departments. The very general manner in which the charges are stated, the entire absence of any specification on which to make a point or raise an issue, and the omission to state in what particular the President sees any wrong to have been committed, and what act of Congress or regulation of the Departments has been violated, are matters of regret and embarrassment to me, because they preclude confidence in the pertinence of my reply.

I need not inform so eminent a jurist as yourself how impossible it is, on matters of crimination and defence, to attain justice and truth without a distinct and unequivocal specification of the charge on one side, and a direct, full and pointed answer to it on the other. In the absence of these, parties may wander in side issues, departures, evasions and uncertainties, without ever reaching a conclusion; and I, therefore, with the highest respect, take the liberty of calling your attention to this feature of your letter, as a full apology for myself in case I shall engage in the discussion of matters which the President may not consider in issue, or shall not be sufficiently full and certain in speaking of the point in which he sees the wrong.

In relation to the first charge, of purchase of half-breed Kansas lands, I have to say that I have purchased no such lands at all. With others, I have agreed to purchase them in case the contemplated purchase shall receive the sanction and approbation of the President; and this, in my opinion, is a material and substantial difference. Until the President, by his approbation, and the vendors by the execution of their deeds, consummate the contract, it precludes us from any interest in the land and even the privilege of entering upon or possessing it. Vendors and vendees until then preserve all their rights unchanged and unaffected; and if the President shall not assent to the contracts, it will be the same as though they had never been made. If there is any wrong in the matter, it is not a wrong committed, but at most only a wrong attempted, and in the face of all probability a wrong which we expected to be sanctioned by the President.

The papers were submitted by us to the President on the — day of January last for his approval, and as the Government has been for years in the habit of approving similar contracts, we did not apprehend any difficulty whatever. They were referred to the Indian Bureau, and the Commissioner reported adversely to the confirmation, alleging that the vendors had no right to sell, that there was no evidence of their competence to manage their own affairs, that there was no evidence produced by us of the value of the land, that the transaction had not been brought to the notice of the Indian Agent, that no certificate was presented to the President to prove the official character of an officer whom the President had appointed, and that the purchase money (which was to be paid in cash when the deed was made) had not been sufficiently secured, and that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the contract was demoralizing and disgraceful.

Whether this last was based upon the assumption of actual fraud in the contract, or upon the commissioner's idea that public officers had no right to purchase, I confess I have never been able, after careful examination of the report, to discover. Upon receiving this report, the President, on the — day of January, without rejection or approval, ordered the papers to be returned, doubtless with a view to enable us to supply the formal deficiencies demanded by the business regulations of the department of which we had been ignorant. We inferred, of course, that the last reason above was not concurred in by the President, or he would at once have disapproved the contracts, and terminated the whole proceedings.

We proceeded to supply the formal deficiencies, and in the beginning of May last, again laid the papers before the President with an argument and brief from myself, to prove by the opinions of Attorneys General and the decisions of the Supreme Court, that the vendors had a right to sell—depositions proving their identity—their competency to manage their own affairs, and the value of the land—proof that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Indian Agent, and that he made no objections—to which I add now my own assertion, that I distinctly stated to him that we had agreed to purchase one tract, and would endeavor to contract for others; and although Mr. CLARK denies, in a general way, that the matter was brought before him, he is contradicted by the allegation, and the deposition of a disinterested witness.

These papers were not acted on by the President up to the 25th May, and I have no knowledge that they have been acted on up to this time. To the matters contained in their and my letters of April 1, 1855, to Commissioner MANYPENNY, which the President informed me he had read, I have but little to add, unless my attention shall be called to some particular point. We knew that the vendors were entirely competent to manage their own affairs, and would have the aid of the President in doing so. We knew that the transaction was honorable and fair throughout, free from all fraud and deceit; we believed they had a right to sell, and we believe so still; and although it is possible we may be mistaken in this particular, yet we would not be guilty of so much disrespect to the President as to believe that he would consider such an error cause of removal. We also believed that we had the *same right to buy as any other individual, provided* the transaction was a fair one, and marked by no imposition, deceit or fraud.

We have already shown that the transaction was marked by fair and honorable dealing throughout, and that the vendors had ample opportunity for consultation and deliberation, and for this I refer to the depositions now before the President. If the President is not satisfied on this point, I earnestly request that I may be informed in what particular he differs from me, and upon which facts his opinion is based, and it will be my pleasure to disprove any and every statement tending to raise a doubt in that direction. If, as the Commissioner alleges, there is a rule of the Department that the deed in such case shall be executed in presence of the agent, I have only to say that as yet the deed remains to be made, and the vendors and the President have control of the whole matter, and can direct how the agreement shall be consummated, that the matter was (even in our ignorance of its necessity) brought to the notice of the agent, who furnished his interpreter to assist in making the agreement, and considered the price a high one. I cannot conceive it to be on this point that the President is embarrassed, for, even if the agreement is to be treated as a deed, and if Mr. CLARK's assertion is to outweigh my own and the deposition of a disinterested witness, there can be no complaint against us, except for the violation of an artificial rule of which we were ignorant.

If these explanations have not touched the point which has raised the President's embarrassment, I would, in view of the fact that the President has all the memorials, contracts, depositions, &c., now before him, in which all the points are raised, most respectfully request that the point of difficulty may be succinctly stated, and that the papers or copies of them be forwarded to me, and I will meet it with all the directness and certainty of which I am capable.

In regard to the second charge, I would respectfully request some specification of what is alluded to, to enable me to reply satisfactorily to you as well as myself. It is to be implied from the charges that some complaint has been made to the President by some one, of specific acts done by me in violation of law or regulations, and I cannot suppose it would be received and acted on without being in writing. At least, it must have had form and shape, and even though I may not know my accuser, it is not too much to ask that I may be informed of the particular act which I am charged with having committed, and the particular law I am charged with having violated.

On turning to the letter of G. W. CLARK, Indian Agent, to which you refer me, I find that, in endeavoring to exculpate himself from charges of official delinquencies, he indulges in much general vituperation, which I cannot for a moment suppose you wish to notice, and the only matter to which I can judge that your general allusions can apply, is an allegation that in October, 1854, I, with others, procured claims to be marked upon the Kansas Half-Breed Reservations. In reply, I have only to say that, as stated, it is untrue. In October, 1854, several gentlemen, including myself, happened to be at the house of Mr. ELLISON, in a portion of the Territory with which we were entirely unacquainted, and had never seen before. Being informed that desirable claims were to be had in the vicinity, upon lands open to preëmption, we requested that he would mark them out for us, and, knowing that the Kansas half-breed lands were in the vicinity, but utterly ignorant of their lines, we requested him carefully to avoid entering upon them, as we had no desire to trespass upon these reservations, and knew perfectly well that the marking of a claim upon an existing reservation would be utterly fruitless and nugatory, resulting in the loss of our labor, without the least chance of benefit.

Mr. ELLISON professed to know the lines, and assured us he would avoid these reserves; we left before the claims were marked, and I have never seen them since, nor do I know where they were made. I do not believe that Messrs. ELLISON and KRAMMER made them upon these reservations, or if they did, I am satisfied they did it in a mistake of the lines. Finding that we could not personally occupy them, we abandoned all idea of them, and have never looked after them from the day they were made.

That I endeavored to retain this claim, and advised an intruder to leave it, is untrue.

It is true, in a conversation with one of the gentlemen whom Mr. CLARK encouraged to go on these lands, I ascertained that he was upon a section for which we had contracted, and I informed him that he could not possibly secure any title there—that if the contracts were confirmed by the President, we could not allow settlers to remain there; he then inquired if he could not also contract for a tract, and I stated to him that there was one of the reservees who had for some time been offering to sell this section at four dollars per acre, and if the President approved our contracts, he could without doubt purchase that section.

This conversation was, I think, in the month of February last, and so far from attempting to induce the gentleman to leave my claim, or take another for himself, I distinctly informed him that it was impossible for any man to acquire, by settlement or preëmption, any interest or title to any of these reservations.

Most of the statements I have made in this communication are clearly proven by the depositions and papers now before the President. Those which are not, and particularly my statement in regard to the matters charged in the letter of G. W. CLARK, I can establish beyond all cavil by the testimony of most unexceptionable witnesses, if necessary.

I cannot conclude this letter without again urging upon yourself and the President, as a matter of the simplest justice, demandable by the humblest man in the community, that I should be informed of the particular act to which exception is taken, and the particular aspect in which it is considered culpable, and if any law or regulation is violated, what that law or regulation is. I cannot suppose that the President has any desire to avoid a rule so necessary to a correct and conscientious discharge of his own duty, and so indispensable to the exculpation even of the most innocent man, and the absence of which, above all things, is calculated to bring the innocent and the guilty into the same category; and I therefore ask it in the fullest confidence that it will not be denied.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

A. H. REEDER,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

GOV. REEDER'S REMOVAL.

Memorial from the Legislature of Kansas to the President of the United States.

To his Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

The undersigned, your memorialists, members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, respectfully represent that a crisis has at length arrived in the affairs of this Territory, which makes it imperative that you [illegible] as that our Government (the [illegible]) have been dragging so heavily [illegible] may be relieved of the clog which has been attached to it, and be enabled to move once more in its proper course.

A brief history of our Territory, written and unwritten, since its organization, will enable you to see the causes which have conduced to this end; and [illegible] being in your own hands we trust and believe you will not hesitate immediately to apply the remedy.

On the 30th of May, 1854, (more than one year since,) the bill opening the Territory for settlement west of Missouri and Iowa was passed. The public, [illegible] by the glowing description of those who had been in the Territory, and by the debates in Congress regarding the future political destiny of this newly opened country, immediately rushed in by thousands from every quarter of our wide-spread Union.

No Territory ever organized by this Government has been peopled with half the rapidity of this, save California, owing to the unnatural stimulus above alluded to. A people thus numerous—thus diversified from birth, education, previous associations and present intentions and objects—required, it seems to us, for their government the most prompt action on the part of those called on to preside over them. From the month of May until October, there were no officers here; the Governor appointed to organize the Territory, under the provisions of the bill, arriving in the latter month. So soon as it was ascertained, by rumor, that he had arrived, (for he has never in any way made it public,) it was presumed that he would immediately order the census of the Territory to be taken, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly to be held, and call them together at once, so that laws might be enacted for the preservation of the public peace and weal.

But what was the course pursued by that official? The citizens of our Territory received him with open arms, and even in Missouri, the State bordering on our line, he was tendered a supper on the day of his arrival, to enable him to meet with the *distinguished gentlemen of that section of Missouri*, together with the private citizens of the vicinity. Received thus frankly and cordially, both in Kansas and on the border, urged time and again to provide for the *election of a Legislature—the people knowing of no laws in force*, and the Governor himself having no settled opinion upon the subject—appointing Justices of the Peace in various sections of the Territory, some of whom enforced the Pennsylvania, some the Ohio, and some the Missouri code, acting as a matter of course under his instructions—still, with all these various imperative necessities urging his compliance, he heeded them not, but assumed himself to act as the law-making power, by prescribing the various codes above, and usurping the powers of the Judiciary in issuing writs, and sitting as an examining Court upon a charge of "assault with intent to kill," the prisoner being at the time incarcerated within the walls of a prison, and before discharging him demanded his recognizance, which was taken, however, by a Judge, whose district had as yet not been assigned him.

In the midst of all this confusion, turning coolly from those who had thus warmly welcomed him, associating with those only *from one particular section* of the Union, persisting in not adopting that course which alone could produce order from this chaos, it is not singular that loud complainings should be heard, and that sinister motives should be attributed to him for his conduct.

The Governor then commenced his course of speculation, beginning by arraying himself directly in opposition to the opinions of the General Government, as expressed by the Attorney General, in relation to Delaware lands, by purchasing property on those lands, and stating that the opinions of the law officer of the General Government were [illegible], and of no force if correct; thus setting an example of insubordination to those less informed, and which may end in a conflict between the people of this Territory and the General Government, unless the rights of the squatters on these lands are recognized in conducting the sales of them.

He then commences a tour of observation through the Territory, for the ostensible purpose of preparing for a census, &c., but which, from his subsequent conduct, proved to be only one of speculation, for he was known to be a shareholder in many of the various town companies throughout the Territory. Finally, in the month of February, when the snow was some two feet in depth, he orders a census to be taken, (the herculean task which had so alarmed him,) and it was so taken in about three weeks, under the unfavorable circumstances above stated.

A proclamation was then issued for an election of members to the Legislative Assembly, to be held on the 30th March, 1855, said proclamation containing a section claiming, by the Governor, the right to decide contested elections, thereby claiming the right to override the will of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box, and to fill the Legislature with whomsoever he chose—virtually disfranchising every man in Kansas Territory, and also enacting a Maine Liquor law, providing for the destruction of liquor under certain circumstances.

After the contest was over and the result known, he delayed the assembling of the body until the 2d day of July, more than three months afterwards, and that too when the whole Union was convulsed on account of alleged outrages in Kansas territory, and yet no law for the punishment or prevention of them. When at last they did meet upon the call of the Governor, at a point where they had previously in an informal manner protested against being called, with an avowal of their intention to adjourn to the point at which they are now assembled, for the reason that the accommodations could not be had; where there were no facilities for communicating with their families or constituents; where they could not even find the common food to eat, unless at an enormous expense, there being no gardens yet made by the squatters; where the house in which we were expected to assemble had no roof or door on the Saturday preceding the Monday of our assembling, and for the completion of which the entire Sabbath day and night was desecrated by the continued labor of the mechanics who

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And men who had assembled there for business or otherwise, had to camp out in wagons and tents during a rainy, hot season, and cholera broke out as a consequence of the inadequate food and shelter, and where, under all these circumstances of annoyance, they finally passed an act adjourning to this point, where ample accommodations are provided, and where the Governor himself previously made it the seat of Government, they were met by his veto, which is herewith transmitted. The bill was reconsidered by the House in which it originated, and passed by the majority prescribed by the organic act, then acted upon by the other House, and also passed by the same prescribed majority, a copy of which proceedings is herewith transmitted. Upon our assembling at this point in accordance with a concurrent resolution, passed and contemplated by the law, transmitted to you, we passed various bills, which were sent to the Governor for his approval.

On the 21st July he returned the bills with his objections to signing them, (all of which we herewith transmit) addressed to the "House of Representatives of Kansas Territory," and "to the Council of the Territory of Kansas," respectively—by which he assumes that we are not the "House of Representatives of Kansas Territory," nor the "Council of the Territory of Kansas," which, to say the least of it, is a glaring inconsistency, yet not more so than the rest of the document, which you will perceive by reading the points made by him. We will briefly state them, without an argument, to show their utter fallacy, so shown by himself, as we are confident that you will perceive them at a glance. One point is, that Fort Leavenworth is the seat of Government, made so by the organic act: that a law passed anywhere else than at the seat of Government would be illegal.

That he had the right to call the Legislature to meet at a point not the seat of Government, (that is Pawnee,) and that laws enacted there (though not the seat of Government) would be legal, thereby destroying the preceding proposition.

That we could have passed an act at Pawnee—though not the seat of Government, and therefore illegal—establishing a permanent seat of Government, and by an illegal adjournment—because passed at a point not the seat of Government—have met at such permanent seat of Government, and there have made legal and binding statutes; or, by the same illegal process, have adjourned to Fort Leavenworth, the seat of Government, and there have made legal and binding statutes.

We would respectfully represent that, if the above are the *honest* opinions of Governor REEDER, you must admit his utter incompetency to discharge the high duties imposed upon him, and he should be removed. If they be *not* his honest opinions, then he is acting with the sinister design of defeating the whole object for which we are assembled.

If he believes that Fort Leavenworth is the seat of Government, and that laws passed anywhere else than at that point would be illegal and void, then to call us to Pawnee to legislate is a wilful, deliberate and base attempt to render all our acts, of whatever character, wholly illegal and void; because, by his showing, Pawnee is not the seat of Government, and acts passed anywhere else than at the seat of Government, are of necessity void, and for which he should be removed.

We will not proceed further with this, but will simply aver that from the action of Congress, Fort Leavenworth is not now the temporary seat of Government. The bill provides, in the 31st section, that Fort Leavenworth shall be the temporary seat of Government, and that such building as may not be needed for the use of the military, shall be used by the Governor and legislative Assembly. A subsequent clause of an appropriation bill provides for the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended upon the contingency or rather the appropriation made on the contingency, that the requisite buildings could not be obtained from the military or war department. That appropriation having been made and paid over, proved conclusively that the contingency mentioned has arisen, and that the buildings are refused. A subsequent appropriation made on the 3d of March, 1855 provides that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated, and that, in addition to the amount already appropriated, shall be expended in making suitable buildings at the permanent seat of Government.

Now, if Fort Leavenworth is the seat of government and the place for the legislature to meet and transact business, then this absurd consequence follows: that they must meet and transact business at Fort Leavenworth; that they shall not use any of the buildings already erected there, and that they shall not have any of the money to erect other buildings which could be occupied.

Now, as the law never contemplated an absurdity such as this, forcing a legislative assembly, even though composed of squatters, to meet out of doors, and forbid their erecting houses, we infer that the 31st section of the bill is virtually repealed; and having no seat of government created by the competent authority, the selection of the point for the temporary seat of government legitimately belongs *to the legislative assembly, whenever and wherever* convened. And we further submit that according to the spirit and letter of the law, we have that right, even if Fort Leavenworth be the seat of *government*.

We submit that, as all government is for the good of the governed, and as this is one of the legitimate subjects of legislation, vested in the people of every State in the Union; and as there could have been no intention on the part of the wise and good men who framed this bill, when they fixed the seat of government temporarily, to have done so other than for the comfort and convenience of the sovereigns; that they never intended to fix an arbitrary rule which the people could not alter, if found inconvenient; that it was more a *permission granted* by Congress that we might have the use of those buildings or sit at that point, than *command* that we should not select another point, if more desirable.

We will and do further represent that the position assumed by the Governor is a despotic and tyrannical one, calculated to lead to the worst consequences if he is not forthwith removed.

Already threats in advance have been made that no respect would be shown to any act passed by this Legislative Assembly, whensoever and wheresoever such act or acts may be passed. Several papers in the Territory boldly advocate this position. A man professing to have been elected to the Legislature, (M. F. CONWAY,) who afterwards tendered his resignation, advocates this doctrine of resistance. The Governor is and has been on terms of intimacy with these very persons; and, with him as their leader, they may be led to the commission of acts which will inevitably result in wide-spread strife and bloodshed.

Now, we submit that the course pursued by the Governor is unwarrantable and factious, even if he is right in the opinion advanced, that our acts are illegal and void. The courts are the tribunals to decide this issue, and no man, *Governor or private* citizen, has a right to set the laws at defiance, even if unconstitutional and void, unless so decided by the proper courts.

This principle is so well understood that we are not prepared to imagine that Governor REEDER is ignorant of it, even taking his own argument as an index of his intelligence; and there must be a wilful and base design to lead the less informed into the commission of treasonable acts, for which he should be removed.

In conclusion, we charge the Governor, A. H. REEDER, with wilful neglect of the interests of the Territory—with endeavoring, by all the means in his power, to subvert the ends and objects intended to be accomplished by the "Kansas and Nebraska bill"—by neglecting the public interests and making them subservient to private speculation; by aiding and encouraging persons in factious and treasonable opposition to the wishes of the majority of the citizens of the Territory, and the laws of the United States in force in said Territory; by encouraging persons to violate the laws of the United States, and set at defiance the commands of the General Government; by inciting persons to resist the laws which may be passed by the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory; and, finally, by a virtual dissolution of all connection with the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

For these and many other reasons we respectfully pray your Excellency to remove the said A. H. REEDER from the exercise of the functions now held by him in said Territory; and represent that a continuance of the same will be prejudicial to the best interests of the said Territory. And as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c., &c.

The Pretext for Reeder's Removal.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, July 21.

It is reported that Gov. REEDER, on arriving on the Shawnee Mission on Monday last, found a letter from Secretary MARCY, informing him that he was suspended. A meaner act, we conceive, was never consummated by any Administration. FRANK PIERCE, for that act, deserves the detestation of every American citizen. Without manliness to ascribe his motive to its real cause, he *pretends* it was done for the Governor's speculations in Kaw lands.

What are the facts in regard to those lands? A number of half-breed Indians each purchased of Government a quantity of the public domain to the amount of one mile square, and located it on the north side of the Kansas River, lying between the Delaware lands on the east and the Pottawatomie lands on the west, making a strip one mile wide and thirty miles long. North of this strip was the prettiest prairie in Kansas, and all open to settlement; but there was no way to get to the river, because the lands of the Kaw Indians intervened. Gov. REEDER, Judges JOHNSON and ELMORE, and District Attorney ISAACS saw this, and they conceived the propriety of buying up a few sections, no doubt contemplating they would ultimately be greatly enhanced in value.

Accordingly they entered into an arrangement with the Indians, by which it was agreed to convey certain lands to the above parties for three dollars an acre, as soon as the bargain should be sanctioned by the Indian Agent, and ratified by the President. Until this was done it was no contract. The Indian Agent has never sanctioned the agreement, neither has it been submitted to the President for his approval—consequently no harm has or can accrue to any one in consequence of the negotiations which passed between Gov. REEDER and his friends on the one hand, and the Indians on the other.

That Kansas would have been a real gainer by the arrangement no man at all acquainted with the condition of things will doubt for a moment. The lands all around there could be bought from Government for $1 25 an acre, but because persons could not reach the river with their produce, they have been induced to settle in other localities. We were over these lands a few weeks ago, and found them as valuable as any in the territory, and yet they are entirely passed by, for the very good reason that there is no certainty of their having a market in the future on the river.

The facts in relation to those lands had been a public matter for nine months, and the subject of newspaper criticism during all that period.

The Governor visited Washington, and was in consultation with the President and heads of departments for three weeks. Not a word was whispered to Governor REEDER about his offending. The Governor gets ready to return to the scene of his labor, but at the unusual hour of near midnight, a letter is put into his hands stating that certain explanations are wanted. The Governor replies hastily, and promises a statement in full on his arrival in Kansas. A prominent member of the Cabinet, in the mean time, away down in Mississippi, charges Governor REEDER with being an Abolitionist, and intimates that he is probably removed for that cause.

Position of Affairs in the Legislature.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., Thursday, July 26, 1855.

I have been in this flourishing young city since Friday last, and have visited daily, at the "Methodist Mission," the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. Between the Legislature and the Governor there is an irreparable breach—he persisting in an obstinate refusal to sanction their acts, and they treating him with the utmost contempt.

The charges that were preferred against the Governor, Judge ELMORE and Attorney-General ISAACS, for fraudulently and against law purchasing lands from the half-breed Kaw Indians, I have had an opportunity to somewhat investigate, and to examine the treaty between the Kaw Indians and the General Government, and I am satisfied that their purchase, or rather contract for purchase, was in conflict with no statute law or regulation of the Department; that the Indians from whom they purchased had a perfect *fee simple* title to the lands from the General Government is indisputable, and that too without any kind of control or reservation in the Government. This fact will appear by reference to the 6th article of the treaty made with the Kansas Indians, on the 3d of June, 1825, 7th volume "United States Statutes at Large" (Indian Treaties.)

It is possible, however, that a strong effort will be made to ostracise ISAACS and ELMORE for their participation in the purchase, by MANYPENNY and his confederates, but I suppose the President will hardly attempt to remove a Judge of the Court, who, beyond controversy, is to be reached only by impeachment, and is independent of the President, until the expiration of his term of office; to yield the power of removal from the bench to the President would be a stab to the liberties of our country from which it never could recover. A command to a corrupt Judge to decide a matter submitted to him according to the President's will, would be in effect a simple notice of the extension or withdrawal of his legal commission. But I am drifting too far on your columns and my own time. More anon. Your friend, &c., S. A. Y.

The Debate on the Veto.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Tuesday, July 24 1855.

The debate in the Kansas House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, was interesting. A number of ladies from this place, and some from the Mission, were present. The single members had a chance for display. From the list of the House, in the *Republican* of the 19th, it [illegible] that many of the members are unmarried. A concurrent resolution from the Council was received, which follows:

Resolved, By the Council, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that a Committee of three from the Council and five from the House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft an address to the President of the United States, praying him to remove ANDREW H. REEDER from the office of Governor of Kansas Territory.

Mr. MATHIAS moved to refer the resolution, and also the Governor's veto message, to a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Territory.

Mr. WATERSON took the Chair. Messrs. STRINGFELLOW, from Atchison, MATHIAS, from Leavenworth, ANDERSON, from Fort Scott, and BROWN, from Douglas, spoke.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW took up the message, showing its inconsistencies. The Governor, he said, denied that there was such a body as the Kansas Legislature, and yet addressed them in his message as "the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas." He could have no respect for such a man. There was no spark of "Old Hickory" fire in him. Gen. JACKSON would have said to the messenger from the Legislature, bearing the bill which he vetoed, "Who are you, Sir?" "I am the messenger from the Legislature of Kansas." "I know no such body, Sir."

If REEDER had possessed the spunk to act thus, then, however much we should deprecate the action, we would have had *some* respect for the actor; as it was, we must view the so-called Governor without respect. He should be removed, and the Doctor hoped the resolution would pass.

I cannot follow the speaker through his whole speech. He addressed the House for an hour, and proved that the Legislature had a right to move to Shawnee Mission; that their acts were as valid as if they had held the session at Pawnee. After referring to the fact that the buildings at that place were unfinished, without roof, floor or door, and that the cholera had broken out because of the exposed life people were compelled to lead, he closed by visiting a severe rebuke upon "the creature" who, for the sake of building up his town, and reaping the benefits of his boarding-houses, would compel the Legislature to meet where there were no beds or any other facilities, and where they would be exposed to rain, wind, night-air, and the pestilence of a malignant disease.

Mr. MATHIAS made some "side remarks." He thought REEDER was now at the end of his rope. Having used every effort to abolitionize Kansas, and been foiled in each, he had now fled to his last resort. He let the Abolitionists know the time of the election long before he informed the people of the Territory; but the Abolitionists were beaten at their own game. Then he withheld certificates from all but a bare majority—hoping, by this, to elect Free-Soilers enough to keep a bill from passing over his veto. This game failed, and now the Governor was at the end of his rope. He wanted him removed.

Mr. MATHIAS is one of that kind who speak as often as they are allowed upon every motion and upon every bill, and scarcely ever say anything of force; if he does happen to say something strong, it is so badly said as to be spoilt in the saying. Mr. ANDERSON made much the best speech of the day. He is one of the very few in the House who have any qualities of an orator. Mr. A.'s speech was well conceived and to the point. He recapitulated and strongly enforced the main arguments of the other gentlemen; but he was the only one who showed the necessity of REEDER's removal, by reciting the fact that it was the Governor's duty to commission officers to enforce the laws. Was it to be expected that REEDER would commission officers to enforce laws which he considered nullities?

Mr. BROWN did not speak to the point. He made a college valedictory. Mr. B. went into the pyramids of Egypt, exhumed Pompeii and Herculaneum, reviewed Rome, Athens, and San Marino, and resuscitated PLATO and SOCRATES. He buried the message and concurrent resolution deep down beneath so large a pile of platonic philosophy and historical reminiscence, that sixty legislators could not find them in twice sixty days.

The Committee of the Whole recommended by a unanimous vote the passage of the resolution to the House; rose and reported the same. The resolution passed without dissent. The Committee from the House to draw up the memorial for REEDER's removal, follow: Messrs. Stringfellow, Anderson, Brown, Mathias and Williams. The Committee reported this evening. I will send you a copy of the memorial to-morrow. B. C. P.

Horrible Affray in Dinwiddie—Father Killed by his Son.

From the Southside Democrat, July 21.

We learn that a horrible case occurred in Dinwiddie on Saturday last. The circumstances appear to be the following:

Mr. TUCKER JONES residing about six or eight miles from Dinwiddie Court-House, had sent his negro boy to Petersburg on the day before with a load of oats.

The boy not having returned, the old man became very angry, and reproached his son, BENJAMIN JONES, as the cause of the negro's delay, remarking that had he accompanied him with the oats as he had been directed, the boy would have been back.

The son made some insolent remark in reply, which so provoked the father that he seized a gun and pointed it towards him. As he was about firing it, the mother turned the gun with her arm, and the load was discharged through an adjoining window.

As she was rushing out of the house to call in help, she heard a noise behind her, and on looking back, perceived her husband stretched lifeless on the floor, felled by the hand of his son.

These were the facts elicited yesterday from the mother's testimony at JONES' examining trial. He was admitted to bail and is now at large.

HORRIBLE.—The head, leg and ribs of a man, supposed to be about thirty years of age, were found in the woods, near the Washington and Piscataway road, on the farm of Mr. A. BELL, one mile from the ferry, opposite this city, on Saturday last, by a negro man belonging to Mr. BELL, who communicated the facts to Mr. W. L. BRENT, living near the place. Mr. B. informed the Coroner, Mr. LEE, who had a jury summoned on Sunday morning, and held an inquest on the remains, but no clue could be had to the name or residence of the deceased, nor were any facts connected with the death elicited. The flesh had been eaten from the body, it was supposed, by dogs and hogs, and only his head, one leg, (on which there was a fine boot,) some of his ribs, and the thigh bones, could be found. The hat found was new, and manufactured by T. L. HUGHES & Co., of Baltimore. His clothes were of the finest articles and apparently new. The only article found with the clothing were a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, a new pen-knife, and a watch-guard; a paper containing medicine, it was thought. This melancholy occurrence caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, as it was thought that a foul murder had been committed, but as we have said before, nothing of a definite character could be elicited.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

New-York Daily Times.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 6, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, [illegible] cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Tyranny at a Premium.

The Washington *Union* finds special ground for exultation in the refusal of Chief-Justice LEWIS to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* to Mr. WILLIAMSON, so that the legality of Judge KANE'S commitment of him for alleged contempt might be tested in another Court. This is neither more nor less than a confession of unwillingness to have that case stand upon its merits. The *Union* distrusts the law, and prefers the absolute, uncontrolled fiat of Judge KANE. A citizen has been thrust into prison upon that fiat alone. The *Union* exults that the Judge's decree is not to be revised—that no law, no Court, no tribunal of any sort, is allowed to stand between the *will* of Judge KANE and the personal freedom of the citizen. Is this fit doctrine for any man professing respect for civil liberty and personal rights?

Suppose precisely that ground had been taken by a Massachusetts judge, in case of a Southern Slave-owner. Suppose such a citizen, in pursuit of a fugitive slave, to be committed to prison in Boston for contempt of Court,—and a writ of *habeas corpus* to be denied. Would the *Union* uphold such a decision in that case, as it does *in this*? Or dare it avow,—what is evidently the *fact*,—that it would have one code of laws for the Slave-owner and another for the opponent of Slavery?

The *Union* rejoices that Mr. WILLIAMSON "must remain in prison to pay the penalty of his willful *perjury*." When was he convicted of that offence? Perjury is a crime—known to the law—and no man can be punished for it except on conviction—nor can he be convicted of it except in accordance with law. When was Mr. WILLIAMSON convicted of perjury? When was he tried? By what witnesses was his guilt proved? What Jury returned him guilty? Is Judge KANE at once Court, Witnesses, Jury and Executioner? Is his decree—his bare, naked *fiat*—to supersede all the forms of Justice and of Law? This is worse than Star-Chamber tyranny. And yet it finds an earnest, exultant champion in the organ of the Federal Executive!

The *Union* adds to the flagitiousness of its doctrine, the absurdest possible logic in its support. If the writ had been granted, it argues, the United States Marshal would have *refused to obey it*, and would have been himself committed. Then *he* would have sued out a writ and the *Sheriff* would have been committed, "and so on, says the *Union*, "*ad infinitum*!" Such twaddle disgraces even the Executive organ. The story of the "House that Jack built," of which it is a parody, is a very thrilling and instructive narrative, no doubt; but we never before heard it quoted as legal authority.

Kansas Affairs—Governor Reeder's Letter and Removal.

We publish elsewhere a large budget of documents from Kansas,—throwing light upon the removal of REEDER. First comes his promised letter to Secretary MARCY, in explanation of his alleged speculations in Indian lands. It is a plain, clear, temperate epistle—free from everything offensive in language and in sentiment, and well calculated to acquit him of all wrong in regard to the offences charged.

Complaining first, and justly enough, of the vagueness of the accusations on which he is arraigned, Governor REEDER meets the first charge, that he has purchased lands from the half-breed Indians, by a distinct denial. He has made no such purchase. He has only agreed to purchase from them, if the President should approve the act. The papers were submitted for his approval in January, and were returned by the President without any expression of approval or disapproval. In May they were again submitted, sundry deficiencies of form being supplied—but, up to the present time, Governor REEDER says he has no knowledge of their having been acted on. If any further explanations on the subject are desired, he declares his readiness to afford them whenever he shall be informed of the points to which they relate. The second charge against him Governor REEDER supposes to be that of having procured claims to be marked upon the Kansas half-breed reservation. He denies distinctly that he has ever done so.

The next document which we publish is the memorial of the Kansas Legislature, praying for the removal of Governor REEDER. As the removal was accomplished before the petition was received, it cannot be attributed so that as its cause. The memorial is weak and inconclusive. Its accusations amount to nothing, except a general complaint that the Governor would not act in accordance with their wishes.

Appended to these papers, will be found some interesting reports of the proceedings in the Legislature, which throw a good deal light on the real purpose and spirit of these transactions. It is perfectly evident that the Pro-Slavery invaders who are in possession of the legislative power of the Territory, are there for the express purpose of making Kansas a Slave State;—and that they are determined to denounce, break down, and drive out everybody who will not coöperate with them in this endeavor. Gov. REEDER refused to be their tool in this effort. Although a supporter of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he did not go for it from the same motive which led to its introduction. He was for recognizing the sovereignty of the people of the Territory, and for allowing it full scope and fair play. This did not suit their purposes; and therefore they determined on his removal.

The result shows that President PIERCE was their accomplice in this scheme, and it has therefore succeeded.

The New Colonial Secretary.

When men are acting under unusual excitement, their actions are not to be taken at the same valuation as when more saturnine influences prevail. They are less distinctly significant; they can hardly be quoted as precedents. Had Sir WM. MOLESWORTH been appointed to the Colonial Office when the Aberdeen Fusion Cabinet was inaugurated, it would have been considered a fair indication that the emancipation of the Colonies was down in the new programme. His appointment at present, in the midst of a war, when great organic changes are impracticable without violence, indicates, perhaps, that a man of his extreme sentiments is only entrusted with the means of realizing them, because circumstances render those means inoperative. When the helm is strongly lashed, a cabin boy may be allowed to hold it. Sir WILLIAM is, in fact, a concession to the city, whose favorite, Mr. JOHN, having taken a by-way to private life and a peerage, leaves a post in the gift of the commercial classes, which no man than Sir WM. MOLESWORTH is better qualified to fill.

The new Secretary has been distinguished as the head of that school of economists whose doctrine is the complete separation of all political interests with the colonies. Canada, Australia, India, are, in their schedule, to be furnished with a constitution out of JEREMY BENTHAM, and turned loose. No more Governors, no more exotic officials, no more appeals, legal or political, to the London Downing-street, or the hall; the colonies ascend at once to the rank and dignity of republics, and treat as equals with old masters. They are now in an advanced stage of apprenticeship; the question of their emancipation is one merely of time. Of all the enlightened views of the sage of Queen-Square Place, none has been more trying to the faith of followers than this of colonial independence; and it is a tribute to the absolute accuracy of his facts and logic, and to the talent of those who interpreted his sentiments to the world, that they have become incorporated into the great system of Free Trade doctrine. Lord JOHN RUSSELL held loosely to this as to most other political opinions; Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH makes it his hobby.

It is not however impossible that the present may be regarded as the very best opportunity for effecting the change. Great Britain is engaged in a dangerous battle, where, like a ship-of-the-line towing a score of unwieldly transports, her train of colonies is almost fatally embarrassing. To cut them loose and cast them off would seem to be the dictate of common sense. Conservatism objects; for with the separation goes one-third at least of the crown patronage, and one-third the provision for younger sons. Expediency urges it, for the colonies, in a political sense, cost more than they come to, drawing more from the Exchequer than they ever return; and such a drain is an ill attendant upon expensive amusements like those of the Crimea and Baltic. It points to the fleets and the armies needed at the seat of war, but which are scattered over the face of earth by way of universal police. It proves that in the apotheosis of Free-Trade, the commercial tie supersedes entirely the need for political ones. It shows that without a concentration of resources at home, England is in danger of sinking to the rank of a third rate European power; and have hostile ideas and systems brought to her very doors, if not thrust into the throne and the Parliament House. On the one side of the question are aristocracy, and a certain vulgar prejudice against losing that splendid empire upon which the sun never sets. On the other, are the manufacturing and commercial interests, the shrewd thinkers, the moneyed and governing classes, before whom and the heat of the war, the aristocracy is warping and cracking like oak half seasoned in the tropics. And as an additional inducement beyond the political and physical vigor obtained by concentration, is the moral gain derived from the gratitude of the Colonies themselves—which, rating the privilege of formal self-government—actual they have already—as overbalancing the cost of protection now borne by the parent country, would no doubt be poured out profusely and substantially. There would be much less *éclat* in the separation, if brought about by the interposition of a powerful enemy, who might pick up the scattered property of mother England without much difficulty, if her power of resistance be no greater than her power of attack. Russia, in case of a protracted war, may adopt that policy, reaching India over the Himalayas and the South Sea Islands from Kamschatka and Siberia.

Indeed, in their anxiety to divert some of the intense and additional scrutiny applied to the conduct of the war, it will not be a matter of surprise if the Ministry permit the one idea of the Secretary to have play.

The Hyde Park Riots.

A Parliamentary Committee is busily investigating the conduct of the Police at the late riots in Hyde Park. A great number of witnesses have been examined, and an immense amount of testimony taken. Some of the evidence given shows an extraordinary degree of reckless and brutal violence on the part of the Police. One witness saw a Policeman strike twice with his club a man who had fallen down—once on his head and once on his loins. A gentleman named MAIR, walking in the Park—having neither said nor done anything whatever—was collared by three policemen, pushed, struck with a club, dragged off and thrust into a dirty dungeon with half-a-dozen drunkards. Next day he was discharged, as no complaint whatever was made against him. One witness saw three women knocked over by policemen. An Inspector, Mr. HUGHES, ordered a squad of police to drive back a body of persons who were perfectly quiet,—which they did with oaths and blows. A school-teacher named FLOYD was seized by three policemen, who tore his collar and waistcoat, while two others struck him repeatedly with their clubs—for no offence whatever. Boys and mere children were struck by these policemen—who seemed perfectly indiscriminate in their hostility.

One witness, CHARLES ULTING, who described himself as a reporter for the press, gave the following curious account of that portion of the disturbances which fell under his observation:

"About 3 o'clock the disturbance commenced from a very simple incident. *A boy found an eel*, and it was thrown about the crowd until it fell at the feet of 430 A, who took possession of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MITCHELL—He collared the eel, in fact. [Laughter.]

WITNESS—Yes, he collared the eel. 430 A and *twelve other policemen took the eel to the barracks*—[laughter]—the place which has been described here as the magazine. The boys wanted to get the eel back, but the police would not give it up, when a clod was thrown, which struck a constable in the face. The police then drew their staves, and struck at the boys, which caused a rush of people to that spot. The police having lodged the eel in the barracks, returned, amid general hooting, when all the police who had been under the trees were called up. Superintendent HUGHES and another Superintendent rode up, and the first onslaught was made. I heard the Superintendents call out, "Clear the foot-path." The police first poked with their truncheons, and then struck. I saw a great many people struck, but no women, in that charge. The police remained quiet for about an hour, then called out, "Clear the way—fall back," and at the same time struck away with their truncheons right and left. I saw some women lying on the ground, but I cannot say whether they were struck down, or fell down. In the course of the day I must have seen some hundreds of men struck, and several women. I saw some charges in consequence not only of the orders but of the example, of Superintendent HUGHES. On the river side there were numbers of respectable persons, even handsomely-dressed ladies, when the police called out, "Fall back," but they could not fall back further without falling into the Serpentine—when Superintendent HUGHES rode up to the railings, leaned over, and *struck several ladies with his whip*. [Hisses.] The people called out "Pull him off his horse." Superintendent HUGHES seemed like a madman; his face was distorted with rage."

The London papers contain ten or a dozen columns of testimony, showing conclusively that nothing could have been more outrageous and provoking than the conduct of the police on that occasion. It seems, moreover, to have created a deep feeling of resentment in the public mind,—for on the next Sunday, the 15th, a riot of far more violent and disgraceful character took place. The police were not present, having been kept back, it is said, by way of resenting the censure passed on their previous conduct. Some 60,000 persons assembled on the north bank of the Serpentine, between Apsley Gate and the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house. When it was seen that no police were present, the crowd rushed to Grosvenor-place and immediately commenced throwing stones and other missiles at the houses of the nobility. The whole of the lower windows in the mansion of the Duke of MONTROSE Belgrave-square, were smashed to atoms. They treated the town residence of the Earl of SEFTON in a similar manner. The windows of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH'S house were riddled, and the town mansion of the King of HANOVER had nearly all the windows broken. Of course, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR'S house did not escape the general wreck. At one time, the grass in the Park and the straw scattered around in Grosvenor-square were set on fire, but the flames were subdued by the police, who were freely pelted with brickbats. Scarcely any of the houses of the nobility or gentry escaped the violence of the mob. A few, very few, arrests were made, and the parties lodged in St. George's Workhouse, which the crowd also attacked and smashed its windows. The damage done to rich and costly plate-glass, with which the windows of the nobility are furnished was very great. It was not until 12 o'clock at night, when the fury of the rioters had been expended, that the crowd began to seperate.

This affair was purely a *riot*,—and was very unlike the demonstrations of the two previous Sundays, which, but for the police, would have been peaceable, though somewhat noisy and emphatic, protests against the bill by which the middling and lower classes were to be deprived of very important privileges which they now enjoy. The actors in the last riot were rowdies and ruffians; and the police are quite as sharply censured for their inefficiency on that occasion, as for that officious brutality on the Sundays previous.

☞ In an article concerning a Consumptive Hospital, in yesterday's TIMES, it was erroneously stated that a bill incorporating such an institution was passed in the Senate, but failed in the Assembly. The bill passed both Houses, and is now a law. It grants a Charter to such a Hospital, appoints a Board of Trustees and authorizes subscriptions for erecting a building. We hope the project may be speedily and successfully carried out.

Prepaid Letters.

There is a great lack of provision on the part of the Government, for securing the transmission of letters. By law they are not forwarded unless they are *prepaid*. This may be right enough,—but certainly some means should be taken to inform their writers whether they have been sent or not. Thousands of cases may, and do occur, in which neglect to prepay them is purely accidental and unknown to the writers. Money sent by boys to pay, is pocketed,—stamps are pulled off,—or prepayment is forgotten:—yet the writer, ignorant of the detention of his letter, is left to wonder why it is not answered.

A gentleman known to us, was informed on Monday last, that a letter had been lying three or four days in the Post-Office at Newport, to his address in New-York,—on which postage was not prepaid. He immediately sent to have it forwarded,—and was told it had been transmitted to the Department at Washington. This is all wrong. Letters not called for at any Post-Office where they may arrive, are kept *three months* and advertised. Why should letters that are not forwarded because the postage on them is not prepaid, be disposed of so much more summarily?

This matter deserves the attention of the Post-Office Department, which should adopt some regulation to prevent the evils which are experienced under the existing management.

Kossuth on the War.

Mr. BRIGHT, during a recent speech on the Conduct of the War, and the Expedition to the Crimea, quoted the following passage from a speech made by KOSSUTH, at Glasgow, on the 5th of July, 1854—just after it began to be rumored that an attempt was to be made to take Sebastopol.

"I don't think you can take Sebastopol by sea. It would cost sacrifices which you neither can afford nor risk. And as to taking it by land, to take an entrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for garrison in it, [hear, hear,] and new armies pouring into your flank and rear—and you in the plains of the Crimea, with almost no cavalry to resist them—[hear, hear.]—that is such an undertaking to succeed in which more forces are necessary than England and France can ever unite in that quarter for such an aim. *You will be beaten; remember my word.* Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves, immolated in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia again." [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BRIGHT added that:

"If one of the old prophets had arisen in your midst, speaking under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not more exactly have pointed out the desperate expedition which you were about to undertake, or the frightful disasters which you were entailing upon your country."

Events have certainly verified, to a most remarkable degree, the accuracy of KOSSUTH'S predictions in regard to this Expedition. The explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that, in addition to a clear and unbiased judgment, KOSSUTH had a more thorough and complete knowledge of the country to be invaded, than any other man in England.

"Snaix."

The snake business, we fear, is likely to be overdone. The New-Hampshire failure seems to stimulate emulation. All sections of the country seem anxious to show how much better *they* can manage the thing. As usual, Gotham takes the lead. The arrival of Snake & Co. is announced;—animals to be seen daily;—admittance twenty-five cents. No go. At least we haven't heard of anybody that did go. Western New-York puts in for water snakes. A rival to the sea-serpent has been started in Silver Lake. Various people in small boats testify that they saw something squirm. Their story cannot very well be refuted—until somebody discovers Silver Lake. When that feat is accomplished, further progress will be reported. Pennsylvania jumps into the ring—with a story of a black snake that fell in love with a young lady, and, before he had been accepted even, to say nothing of further ceremonies, had the audacity to "wind himself twice around her." A jealous young gentleman slew the intruding Tarquin on the spot. So that speculation may be set down as a dead failure. Who's the next customer?

State Elections.

The returns received from North Carolina indicate that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Congressmen, and that they have gained on the Know-Nothings throughout the State.

In Tennessee, GENTRY, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is probably elected. His gains are large.

☞ The Presidential canvass seems to be carried on with a good deal of activity down East. Our Newport correspondent gave us intelligence a few days since, of the appearance of GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN, in that place, and of his making a speech on his own behalf, to the assembled multitude. We see by the Taunton *Democrat* that his great rival, DANIEL PRATT, Jr., was in that town lately on a similar errand, and that he delivered a thrilling speech on the subject in front of the hotel. It is supposed that he has secured the vote of Taunton. Does GEORGE LAW intend to permit the field thus to be monopolized? There's danger that his laurels may wither.

Agricultural Reports.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I am glad to see, by an editorial paragraph in your paper of Thursday, that you will hereafter make the subject of Agriculture a more prominent feature in the TIMES than it has been hitherto. Your excellent paper is now being extensively read, not only in the metropolis, but also in every other city, and in every village in our State. Numerous copies of your every issue are thus daily falling into the hands of farmers, to all of whom your determination as above will give the profoundest satisfaction. Besides, you have now, I understand, a very large and increasing circulation of your WEEKLY TIMES, whose readers, being nearly all agriculturists, will be not only pleased but benefited by whatever you may publish on this subject, in which they are more particularly interested than in all your other matter—whether social, political or commercial.

Yours respectfully, W. B.

Political.

The Young Men's Whig Club held their regular monthly meeting at the Broadway House last evening, Justice WELSH presiding; W. H. BROWNE, Secretary. No business of public interest was transacted.

Personal.

JOHN EATON COOK, of Richmond, is said to be the author of the *Virginia Comedians*, *Youth of Jefferson*, *Leather Stocking and Silk*, and *Ellie*.

Dr. VINTON will preach every Sunday morning at St. Paul's Church after September. He is in Newport at present, with his family.

JOHN GRISWOLD, Esq., Merchant, is said to be ill of dropsy.

An evening print says that SANTA ANNA has invested in our City real estate.

Col. FREMONT and family, Washington; Hon. WM. B. REED Philadelphia; Signor TOMAS PERY and family, Cuba; DION BOURCICAULT and lady, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday.

Literary Convention.

The Convention of delegates from the various Literary Associations of the State, at Syracuse, completed the organization of a Union for the delivery of lectures upon a systematic plan. The leading features of the plan adopted, are, the division of the State into six districts, a member of a Central Committee being chosen for each, whose duty it shall be to obtain information concerning the number of lectures desired, the prices paid, &c. within his district;—and the appointment of a President, who shall communicate with lecturers and carry out the plans of the Committee so far as possible. By this arrangement it is hoped that Lectures of a higher character, and more instructive to the masses of the people, can be secured than those delivered under the the present system. The organization promises to be one of marked utility. At the close of the Convention it was proposed to reimburse Mr. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, of this City, through whose efforts this system has been matured, for his expenses in connection with it;—but he declined to accept any such contribution. The following are the Officers of the Union for the coming year:

President—JOHN N. POMEROY, Rochester.
Secretary—W. V. K. LANSING, Rochester.
First District—D. LEFFINGWELL, New-York.
Second District—WM. GRAHAM, Newburg.
Third District—E. H. ROBERTS, Utica.
Fourth District—JAS. M. WOOLWORTH, Syracuse.
Fifth District—WM. STUART, Binghamton.
Sixth District—JAS. T. VAN DEVENTER, Buffalo.

Giving City Babies to the Shakers.

The Ten Governors have not yet decided on the application made to them lately to place twenty of the Randall's Island children with the Shakers of Lebanon. President TOWNSEND, who is spending the Summer at Lenox, Mass., will visit Lebanon, with Governor WEST, and inquire into the habits—domestic and moral—of the inhabitants, and report the result of their investigation to the Board for final action. At present, the Governors seem inclined to grant the request, believing that the children could nowhere procure a kinder home than among the Shakers.

Probably they think no evil of the celibacy or separating the sexes at meal times, or the "Fl—i—ing" with which they dance out their worship on Sundays; and then, certainly, learning how to raise, pack and sell garden seeds advantageously—to make neat wooden ware, to dress with neatness, and look demure, however full the heart may be of mirth, is not a very serious offence. The children in the establishment are at liberty to leave when they choose. Some very respectable graduates of the Shaker Community are now out in the world testifying to the good character of those that adopted them. One of our present Councilmen, who is a merchant in South-street, spent his early years among the Shakers, and learned from them that systematic industry and probity which have enabled him to amass a fortune and insure respect.

Fatal Shooting.

Yesterday, at about midnight, an unfortunate accident happened at No. 132 Roosevelt-street. It appears that RICHARD BOYLE, with JOHN NOONAN, went in the afternoon to obtain a pistol, which in March last he lent to a friend, and which, he being in bad health and about to leave for Ireland, he was desirous of obtaining. On reaching his friend, he was however disappointed, the pistol being lent to another friend; it was sent for, and at nightfall BOYLE left by the Ninth-avenue cars for town.

Shortly before the accident BOYLE and the two men, named each JOHN NOONAN, were exhibiting the pistol amongst themselves, supposing it to be unloaded. JOHN NOONAN, (the now dying man,) found caps and powder, and a cap was put on the right-hand nipple, but not fitting it was transferred to the other barrel. At that moment BOYLE raised the pistol towards JOHN NOONAN, remarking, "Isn't that a good slope JOHN?" to which NOONAN replied, "Yes." The trigger was then pulled and the bullet, the pistol being heavily charged, entered the brain of the unfortunate man directly above the left eye, passing into the brain. The injured man arrived in New-York about Christmas last, and has a wife in Ireland.

☞ We understand that in consequence of the prevailing sickness at New Orleans, the steamer *Cahawba* will not leave until August 25.

☞ The Fanning-in-Church Controversy continues unabated. The *Churchman* this week has an article two columns long on the subject.

New-York State Teachers' Association at Utica.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1855.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association met again at 7½ o'clock. A large audience was present to hear the Address of the President, R. D. JONES, of Rochester. His theme was, "The Duties and Responsibilities of Teachers," which he ably and eloquently discussed, and concluded by urging the members of the Association to unanimity of purpose and concert of action for the great cause in which all were so deeply interested. His Address was rapturously applauded. A vote of thanks was tendered, and a copy requested for publication in the New-York *Teacher*.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, eloquently addressed the Convention for some minutes, on topics alluded to in the President's Address. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Some person from Western New-York, however, proposed a resolution, which he doubtless considered witty, reflecting unjustly upon the last speaker; but after some pointed and timely remarks from Mr. CRUTTENDEN, of New-York, the mover wisely withdrew the resolution offered.

Professor WOOLWORTH, of Albany, Principal of the State Normal School, offered a Resolution relative to that class of institutions, and alluded particularly to the Normal School of New-York City.

On motion, LEONARD HAZELTINE, Esq., Principal of that Institution, was invited to give an account of its objects and management. He detailed the practical and beneficial working of the Normal School system, and his remarks were received with applause.

It was announced that there was a distinguished gentleman present, who had on several occasions of late, visited the Normal School of New-York City. The remark pointed to Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, who occupied a seat near the platform; and a unanimous desire of hearing his views and impressions relative thereto was manifested, which compelled him to mount the rostrum. He gave a flattering account of his recent visits to the Normal Schools of the Metropolis, and passed high encomiums upon its entire School system. His address was received with great applause.

JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, Esq., of New-York, offered a resolution of thanks to the Governor, and spoke with much force and beauty upon some thoughts that naturally arose from the remarks to which the Association had just been listening with so much pleasure. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JOHNNOT, of Syracuse, submitted a series of resolutions relative to the universal establishment of Teachers' Institutes in [illegible] of our State. Temporarily laid on the [illegible].

Mr. HAZELTINE, of New-York, [illegible] lution appointing a Committee of [illegible] the accounts of the Treasurer of the [illegible] *Teacher*. Adopted, and Messrs. H[illegible] and POMROY were appointed by the Ch[illegible] as such Committee.

Professor ANTHONY, of Albany, [illegible] a preamble and resolutions congratulatory [illegible] recent appointment of Mr. PHELPS, [illegible] State, as Principal of the New-Jersey [illegible] Schools at Trenton. Adopted.

This evening's session was one of [illegible] and very numerously attended.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 4.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—No. [illegible]

ONE WEEK LATER NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM HAVANA.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from "Dick Tinto."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM SPAIN.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA—Defeat of Col WALKER.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON—The Removal of Gov REEDER.

MATTERS IN ALBANY—Meeting of the Canal Board.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ILLINOIS.

AGRICULTURAL—Prospects of the Wheat crop.

SUMMER GLEANINGS—By "Minnie Myrtle."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

EDITORIALS—Annexing Missouri. The Last Project in Kansas. Maury's Book on the Seas. Grain Prospects Abroad. The Year of Plenty. Mister John Russell. Party Reminiscences. [illegible] Irish Emigration and the Catholic Press. The News from Europe. Reeder's Removal. The Pardoning Power. The Prohibitory Law. Agricultural. [illegible]

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chill" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO. and druggists generally.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof [illegible].

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of [illegible] recently patented "LA BELLE" LOCK, which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A medicinal diet drink manufactured solely by the proprietor at his distillery in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. [illegible]

[illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole manufacturer and importer, Nos. [illegible] Beaver-st., New-York; and No. [illegible] South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LIGHT, AIRY, GRACEFUL AND FASHIONABLE are the terms applicable to the new Summer styles of Hats by which KNOX has marked his taking possession of the elegant saloon one at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st. They are exactly suited to the season, have no superior in the City and can also be obtained at KNOX'S up town depot, No. 533 Broadway. Drop in and examine them.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedalo, English Dunstable and Split Straw Braids, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case. A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—[illegible] Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer THIS DAY, our entire stock of Bareges and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling Worked Bands, Collars and Under-hand-kerchiefs at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WILKIN'S AMIELEF WILL RESTORE, PRESERVE and cleanse the hair. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., druggists generally, and at the principal depot, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils are unequaled by any in this City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try her. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Front-st.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., No. 135 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

SUMMER RETREATS.

REMOVALS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES

COPARTNERSHIP.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

[illegible]

John Brown, ... No. 6 Liepenard-st. ... got liquor in Brooklyn ... was found in Church-street, but through the policeman made a discovery of property, the whereabouts of which was not questioned.

[illegible]

Patrick Connelly lives at No. 68 Cherry-street; got liquor at Franklin Market.

SLEPT IN THE PARK WITH THE GATE OPEN.

[illegible] found in the Park intoxicated; lives on the corner of Madison and Roosevelt streets; can't say where the liquor was got.

[illegible]

James Ryan, when found, could not even give his name, but reflection, induced by quarters in the City prison, brought that item to his mind, as also the fact that he did drink; lives at No. 265 Greenwich-street; drank liquor on the dock.

OUT TO TAKE AN AIRING.

Ann Sullivan, of No. 16 Washington-street, took a glass in her house, and then went out and imbibed all round; where unknown.

A DESPERATE DRUNKARD.

[illegible] attempted while intoxicated to throw himself off the Staten Island Ferry-boat; lives at No. 4 [illegible]-street; does not remember where he got the liquor.

THREE CENTS A PINT.

[illegible] was found in Hester-street, lying on the sidewalk; drank a pint of beer; got it in Washington-street, corner of Albany; don't know who keeps the place; paid three cents for it.

IN AND OUT OF THE STATE.

[illegible], lives in Jersey; drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; got part of it in Jersey City, and part in New-York; don't know where he got that portion of it which he took in New-York.

MADE A CLEAN BREAST OF IT.

James Parsons, of No. 25 Whitehall-street; got liquor, all he drank, in the store of J. H. Hollmyer, corner Whitehall and Pearl streets, in the basement; drank five or six glasses of rot-gut there; paid three cents a glass for it; got it of the keeper himself.

THE TOM OF BOYS.

Henry Perkins, was amusing himself by chasing little boys; lives at No. 61 Walker-street; got liquor at different places; got five or six glasses of brandy at a store corner of West Broadway and Anthony-street; don't know who keeps the store; paid three cents a glass for it; it was at the northwest corner; also got two glasses in Thomas-street, directly by Lieut. Martin's house.

OLD TOWN.

William Toms, lives at No. 40 North Moore-street; drank intoxicating liquor yesterday; can't tell where he got it.

BELLICOSE.

Daniel McIlvany, of No. 114 Monroe-street, drank intoxicating liquor, can't say where got it; lost all recollection; was found fighting a woman who had turned him out of her house.

DOWN SOUTH.

William Ireland, of No. 212 William-street, got liquor somewhere in South-street, but can't tell where, being a stranger in the City.

A LITERATEUR.

William Marston tried to evade the messenger of law by climbing into the *Herald* office, but it was of no effect as the city had copied him; live in Hester-street, don't know the number; drank a glass of brandy at Lovejoy's, in the morning, a friend paid for it; drank also in [illegible] of somebody unknown.

MORE LIQUOR.

[illegible], lives in Thirty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue; a woman gave her liquor.

Several other drunkards were brought in during the day, but they were generally too far gone for present examination; they were therefore temporarily committed.

ESSEX MARKET.

A NEW COMER.

George S. L. Hill, Norfolk, Va., arrived in the City yesterday; drank whisky; don't know where he got it.

A WOMAN'S PURCHASE.

Catharine Madden, Elizabeth-street, drank beer, purchased for her by a woman.

UNKNOWN FRIEND.

Mary McGrath, No. 104 Division-street, drank brandy, given her by an unknown woman. She carried the liquor to her; don't know where she got it.

FEEL WEAK.

Mary Hammond, Connecticut, was excited in looking after a situation; drank some brandy and water and [illegible]; don't know where she got the brandy; paid three cents for it.

SOLD UP.

Ann McCabe, No. 120 First-avenue, drank brandy; bought one glass at a liquor store in Baxter-street, [illegible]; paid three cents per glass. The place is kept by John Mapes.

NO PAY.

Mary Flood, No. 118 Baxter-street, drank brandy at Mrs. McKeone, No. — Baxter-street; did not pay for it.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.

William Dimmick, No. 141 Walker-street, drank brandy given him by a friend at a private house, also drank whisky at the same place.

WAS TREATED.

Richard Larkin, Astoria, L. I., drank brandy, gin and beer; don't know where; did not pay for it; was treated.

HAS A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS.

[illegible], No. 261 East Broadway, drank brandy given to her by an acquaintance, Mrs. [illegible], No. — Cherry-street, near Gouverneur; she keeps a liquor store.

BY INVITATION.

Mary Casey, No. 168 Washington-street, drank gin in company of Ellen Lahey, and at her invitation.

DON'T KNOW.

John Masterson, No. 96 Willett-street, drank beer and brandy; don't know where.

Mary White, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, drank brandy at some place to her unknown.

GIVES AN OPINION.

Timothy Driscoll, Jersey City, drank brandy; thinks it was "Rot Gut;" don't know where he got it.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

A SHADOWY MEMORY.

Patrick Dailey, of No. 118 Twenty-second-street, drank one glass of gin; don't know where he got it; has has the shadow of a remembrance of having obtained it somewhere in the Sixth-avenue.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.

Charles O'Keever having turned his family out of doors at midnight, was himself drawn out by a policeman; drank two glasses of brandy and some beer, sent out for it and so is in doubt as to where it came from.

IN THE ARMY.

William M. Mellice, of Philadelphia, met a man that was in the army, who gave him a couple of glasses at a Dutchman's in Chatham-street. Dutchey's name is unknown, defendant did not ask for it and "rummy" did not give it.

MEDICINALLY.

Ellen McHoughlin, of No. 14 Fourteenth-street, drank brandy, which was given as medicine by a friend.

ONE SHILLING A PINT.

James O'Donnell, of Eighth-avenue, drank brandy out of a distillery in Fifteenth-street; bought a pint of the brandy of the clerk and paid one shilling for it.

MORE ABOUT THE JOSEPH WALKER.

James Wilson, of Greenbreese-street, is a boatman, got liquor on the *Joseph Walker*.

ONCE A YEAR.

Owen Donigan, of No. 371 Seventh-avenue, purchased no liquor; had some in the house and drank it there; has not drank before for one year.

PAID THE SCORE.

Thomas Herritage, of No. 17 Greenwich-avenue, drank brandy; got it at different places; can't name any place; got it and paid for it.

SENT A BOY FOR IT.

William Doveny, of the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, drank brandy; sent a boy for a pint of brandy; he brought it and defendant drank it.

FRIENDS.

Michael Henry, of No. 44 Hammersly-street; a friend gave him the liquor, and going out for a walk with said friend, they together got more in Spring street; does not know where or who keeps the store; does not know how much he drank.

AN OPEN AIR DRINKER.

Anthony O'Donnell, of No. 78 Charlton-street, bought no liquor; a man whose name is not known gave him brandy out of a bowl, and he drank it in the street.

A LITTLE WINE.

John Clark, of No. 219 First-avenue, drank a little wine; was not intoxicated; got it from the house where he was at work, and did not pay for it.

The Prohibitory Law in Connecticut.

The Prohibitory Law in Connecticut has had a year's trial, and has quite generally been observed without frequent necessity of appeal to the Courts. Its friends are satisfied. The Hartford *Religious Herald* thus sums up the year's experience under the law:

"In the country towns the traffic is well nigh suppressed altogether, except among the lowest of the foreign population, and in the cities all men of decent self-respect have quit the business, leaving it to successors who have no character to lose. Prosecutions have been vigorously and successfully made for violations of the law, whenever sufficient evidence could be obtained; that intoxicated persons are much more rarely seen in public than before and are more promptly arrested and punished when seen; that there has been a marked diminution of crimes and disorders, exclusive of arrests for intoxication, which under the old laws were seldom made, but are now promptly attended to, thus making an apparent, but not real increase in this particular; that many drunkards have been reclaimed by the removal of temptation, and many destitute families restored to comfort and happiness."

Bakers' Loaves—A Word from the Oven.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a constant reader of your valuable journal, I have been considerably amused by reading articles in relation to bakers' small loaves; but more particularly the one signed "Poor Man," who, from his own statement, has been very observant in relation to the quotations of flour; but not enough to satisfy me or any other person that is acquainted with the article, that there has been any decrease in the price, excepting on common brands, which, I am happy to say, is not used in my neighborhood, or that would warrant any baker that uses standard brands in altering the size of his loaves. Bakers cannot buy flour today 25 cents per barrel less than they could on the 1st day of June. But if common flour and coarse middlings are calculated to make his palate smack with delight, he has the remedy, and I would advise him to try it.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Empty Houses.

The occupants of houses when they go into the country for the month do well to lock their doors, not that it prevents burglars, who need the excitement of a lock to pick and a bolt or two to draw to get their spirits up to good working heat; but it looks better, and when the burglary is announced in the papers it reads very badly,—that the doors were not locked. But inasmuch as unoccupied houses are entirely at the mercy of robbers, we would suggest the propriety of depositing the plate and spoons in some neighbor's *safe*. Of course really fearful people will adopt the still safer course of leaving some trusty person in their houses when they go out of town.

Not Off.

The *Calhoun* did not get off on Thursday as was supposed, to the laying down of the Submarine telegraph cable from Newfoundland to Cape Breton. Two practical engineers examined her boilers, and reported them not fit for the steamer to proceed to sea without repairs. The *James Adger* will sail on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock in her place.

Presbyterian Pastors in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement in your paper this morning respecting the Presbyterian Pastors of this City needs a slight correction. It grew out of a remark made by Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, in his Twentieth Anniversary sermon, delivered July 1, 1855, a copy of which I send you. His statement was as follows:

"Not one of the Pastors in the Third and Fourth Presbyteries of New-York, and the Presbyteries of Brooklyn and Newark, is now ministering to the ecclesiastical charge of which he was the pastor twenty years since, *save myself*."—P. 17.

H. B. L.

To be Dedicated.

Rev. Dr. HEWET's Church at Bridgeport, Conn., is to be dedicated Wednesday, 8th. Rev. Drs. KREBS and THOMPSON, of this City, and Rev. Dr. HEWET will preach the sermons. At 3 o'clock P. M. of the following day, Thursday, Aug. 9, a new edifice in New-Haven will be dedicated. Sermon by Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., late of Brooklyn, who is to officiate as pastor for the present.

☞ The Eighth Ward Street Sweepers know a good trick. They don't bother with carts to carry off their sweepings, and all that, but with an economy whose originality is commendable, they sweep it into the gutter, and from the gutter into the sewer. This secures a good job to the sewer cleaners, and will make necessary several new and profitable contracts before the year is out.

☞ The new House of Industry at the Five Points is progressing and will be finished about the 1st of November. It will contain 19,000 feet of flooring and will accommodate a thousand inmates or more. The building will be well warmed and ventilated, and will be fire-proof.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Jonathan R. Neal vs. Azariah Boody, John Ross and Sydney Dillon.—Decision and finding of the Judge at Special Term.—This cause was brought to trial before me without a Jury, and having heard and considered the testimony, I find as conclusions of fact and law as follows: That the defendants were contractors with the New-Jersey Central Railroad, for constructing a portion of such road, and on the 6th day of January, 1851, entered into a sub-contract with one Cyrus P. Dunham, for building and making a portion or part of the work comprised in their said contract. That such sub-contract is annexed to the complaint in this cause, and that the benefit thereof has been assigned to the present plaintiff. That a settlement between the parties was made on the 18th of September, 1852, of all the claims of the plaintiff's assignor, Cyrus P. Dunham, and a balance then paid. That such settlement was obtained without any fraud or concealment on the part of the defendants, and upon a certificate on statement of an engineer, which I consider binding upon the said Dunham and the plaintiff, unless fraud or gross error had been proven in the same; and being of opinion that the plaintiff has not established either, I adjudged that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

Jonathan R. Neal vs. Azariah Boody, John Ross and Sydney Dillon.—Mr. Tracey for the plaintiff. Mr. Fullerton for the defendants. Cyrus P. Dunham had a contract with the defendants, dated 6th January, 1851, by which he engaged to perform certain portions of the work necessary for constructing the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The defendants were contractors with the Company for the construction of the whole or a large portion of the work, and comprising at any rate the section which was the subject of this sub-contract with Dunham. The latter was to be paid at certain different and specific rates, for what was called "solid rock," "loose and shell rock" and "earth," as well as for other work to be done. The contract contained this clause: "The engineer shall be the judge of the quality and quantity of all the said herein specified work, and from his decision there shall be no appeal." About the first day of March, 1852, the work of Dunham was completed. I do not think any question fairly arises in the cause, which requires a decision, as to his neglect to perform the work in time. On the 18th of September, 1852, a settlement was made between Dunham and the defendants, by which a sum of $450 94 was paid to him in full of all demands, with the word "E. excepted" at the foot of Dunham's receipt for the same. It is also proved by him that he then stated that the allowance to him for excavation of rock was short, and he would examine into it; he was told that they could only go by the engineer's statement. He says that at the time he was aware that he had not been allowed enough, from his own statements before made. He remained for about a year after the settlement before he commenced this action, and having assigned his claim, is the principal witness to support it. The settlement was made upon an examination and measurement of the work done by Mr. Foot, the resident engineer; made shortly after it, and made, as Foot swears, with the utmost care, and that he was engaged two weeks about it. The chief engineer was Mr. Neil, and he signed a return of the work done, which was before the parties on the adjustment, and formed its basis. If the engineer, whose judgment was to be final, necessarily meant the chief engineer, Dunham ought to have taken that objection at the time of the settlement. It could probably have been removed; but, in truth, I should rather suppose that a resident engineer, whose duty was peculiarly to superintend the sections, was more probably contemplated by the parties than the chief engineer. Again, it is not certain that the chief engineer could not form his judgment upon the information and reports of his subordinates. If so, the provision was complied with. Foot also states, that it was understood by all parties that his measurements were made for the chief engineer, and that the work was to be finally estimated by them. Under such circumstances, I think that the plaintiff ought to make out a case of deficiency, not merely with certainty, but of such an extent as to justify the conclusion of fraud, or gross carelessness and error. The testimony is far from leading to this result. I place more reliance on Foot's evidence than any other in the cause. That leaves scarcely a question, except as to the August work, when he was away. But he says, that on the September estimate he remembered the whole of the work done; Dunham having complained to him as to the August estimate. The case is one merely as to the weight of testimony, to establish what I think ought to be established, before the plaintiff can succeed. After perusing again all the evidence, I consider that he has failed to do so. The complaint must be dismissed with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Present, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Justice, &c.

Eli Hunt and Wm. B. Nelson vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.—This cause having been heard on motion for a new trial, on the minutes of the Judge who presided at the trial, it is, on motion of Dennis McMahon, counsel for plaintiffs, ordered that the motion be denied, with $10 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Hospital.

There were four hundred and twenty-two patients remaining in the Kings County Hospital on the 31st of July. Six deaths occurred during the week immediately preceding this date, as follows:

Name.	Native of.	Age.
Catharine Mockler	Ireland	20
John Hughes	Ireland	35
L. Hanefee	Ireland	26
Patrick Canly	Ireland	47
M. Pffermam	Germany	28
Christine Schirmpf	Germany	20

Improvements.

JOHN HALSEY, Esq., has commenced the foundation of a new block of buildings on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, directly opposite the City Hall Park, which, when completed, will surpass anything now in the City. It is to be four stories high, with subcellars and basements, white marble fronts, Venetian architecture—the whole to be completed in the most thorough manner. The front, on Fulton-street, will be 100 feet, depth of first story 80 feet, and the upper stories 60 feet. The basement story will be arranged for stores, and all of the upper part of the building for offices.

This is the first of a series of blocks to be erected in different parts of the city by Mr. HALSEY, all of the same style of architecture.

Of the present work, Mr. J. P. GAYNOR is the architect; JOHN COLYER, mason; and JOSEPH PLATT, carpenter.

Liquor Dealers' Convention.

The Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting at Toynbee's Hotel, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, and elected the following persons as delegates to the Liquor Dealers' State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 8th of August:

First Assembly District—A. A. Myers, of Canarsie; Frank Swift, of Eastern District, Brooklyn; Andrew J. Harrison, Coney Island Plank-road.

Second Assembly District—Thomas Toynbee, Edward E. Collins and Edward Hiker, all of the Western District of Brooklyn.

Third Assembly District—John Longstaff, John Buckley and George B. King, of Western District of Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Stories are Told of Aldermanic Corruption.

For some time past, since the granting to quite a number of licenses to keep inns and taverns by the Common Council of Jersey City, much to the chagrin of the ardent temperance men in an out of the Common Council, who have steadily opposed the granting of licenses authorizing the sale of liquor, there have been rumors that corrupt means had been successfully resorted to in order to procure these licenses. It has been said that the sum of $50 has been paid for a license in some cases, and that the money has gone into Aldermanic pockets. A private meeting of the Board of Aldermen was recently held, at which Mayor MANNERS was present, and this subject was discussed. The result was that at the last regular meeting of the Board, Alderman THOMPSON offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been currently reported, very much to the discredit of this body, that some of its members have been bribed to vote for licenses, and as the truth should be made known to the public, and the slander contradicted; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter and make a full report to this Board.

This resolution was adopted, and Aldermen Thompson, Davenport, Lyman, Wilson and Insley, were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter.

Report of the Jersey City Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police, CHARLES J. FARLEY, has rendered his report for the month ending July 31, to the Common Council. He states that the day police made 83 arrests during that month—of which 10 were for assault and battery, 11 for larceny, 17 for drunkenness, 14 for disorderly conduct, 5 for misusing family, 9 for drunkenness and fighting, 2 for committing nuisances, 2 for obtaining goods under false pretences, 4 for vagrancy, 3 for insulting females, 1 for disturbing religious worship, 2 for assaulting officers, 1 for attempting to commit a rape, and 1 for picking a pocket.

Of these 41 were committed to the City Prison, 19 were fined, 12 were sent to the County Jail, 5 gave bail, 3 were discharged, 1 escaped, 1 was sent to the Almshouse, and 1 was ordered to leave the City.

During that month there were 59 complaints of violations of City ordinances, of which 56 were violations of the ordinance regulating inns and taverns, 2 of the ordinance regulating the sale of fish and vegetables, and 1 for discharging firearms. Of these 44 were convicted, 7 were acquitted, 2 absconded, and in 1 case the witness absconded. Five of these cases remained to be tried at the time the report closed.

During the period embraced in the report fines were collected to the amount of $712—of which $595 goes into the city Treasury, and $117 to the County. From 25 to 30 places, where intoxicating liquors were sold, have closed during this time.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn that a horrible murder was committed on Friday night last, between Peekskill and Verplanck's Station. It seems that an Irishman and his son were on their way home about 11 o'clock, when they were met on or near the railroad by two other Irishmen, who attacked the man who was accompanied by the boy, and during the struggle he was killed by being struck over the head with a bottle. After the deed was committed, the perpetrators took the body of their victim and placed it across the railroad track, threatening the boy with the same fate if he did not clear out and say nothing about the affair. We understand the night train of cars soon came along and passed over the body of the murdered man, as the murderers designed. The murderers, we learn, have been arrested and identified by the boy. We have been unable to learn the names of any of the parties to this horrible transaction.—*Hudson River Chronicle.*

PROBABLE DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A heated political canvass is now progressing in the Buncombe Congressional District between Mr. T. L. CLINGMAN, Independent, and L. B. CARMICHAEL, Know-Nothing. Incident to the contest personal difficulties have arisen between W. L. HILLIARD and S. D. HYMAN of the Asheville *Spectator*. A challenge was passed and accepted, with rifles, at forty yards. Friends and the law interposed, but, notwithstanding, the parties had left for the scene of deadly strife. Another duel was in contemplation and challenge passed between Messrs. BEARD and VANCE, but was settled by mutual friends. We have some reason to hope the other may also be thus amicably adjusted.—*The Spartan.*

FIVE LAWYERS ON A STUMP.—A case in law was tried in Stockbridge a few days since, in which five lawyers were engaged, for the purpose of testing a claim to ownership, in an *old pine stump*. The case stands appealed to the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in Worcester in September next.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1855—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets a good business has been transacted this week, at steady prices. SUGAR dearer. BREADSTUFFS firm. COFFEE steady. MONEY continues very abundant. CONSOLS leave off 91 for money, 90⅞@91 for the account. DOLLARS, 5s. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1½d. American EAGLES, 76s. 4d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. 3d.

COCOA—Firm and dearer; 200 bags Trinidad went from 38s. 6d. for fair to 42s. for very good Red.

COCHINEAL—Quiet; 200 bags have been offered during the week, and partly sold at rather easier prices. Honduras Silver from 3s. 9d @3s. 11d.; Black, 4s. 9d. @4s. 11d. Teneriffe Silver from 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d; Black, 4s. 3d @4s. 7d., for fair to good bold.

COPPER—English, steady. Tough Cake and Tile, £126; Best Selected, 129s.; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

COFFEE—445 casks, 142 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered during the week, and sold chiefly at steady prices; low mid. to mid. bringing 59s.@64s. Of 260 casks and 380 barrels and bags Jamaica, about one half was taken in at high rates, the remainder selling from 45s. for good ord. to 58s. 6d. for low mid. Privately 1,600 bags Native Ceylon sold from 48s.@48s. 6d. for good quality, and a cargo of 4,900 bags Santos, afloat, at 41s. 6d. for a near port, insured free of particular average. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst., compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

Imports.	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs	191,400,000	238,400,000
Great Britain, lbs	23,600,000	21,600,000
Total	215,000,000	260,000,000
Stocks.	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs	106,000,000	123,500,000
Great Britain, lbs	26,200,000	22,100,000
Total	132,200,000	145,600,000

CORN—The fresh supply of English Wheat on Monday was very small, and it sold readily at an advance of 1s @2s. ℔ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. For Foreign there was also more inquiry, at a similar advance. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 75s. 11d. on 85,365 qrs. returned. To-day the market was very firm at Monday's advance, and in some instances higher prices were paid. The stock of American Wheat and Flour is very small.

COTTON very quiet, the sales for the week amounting only to 750 bales. At Liverpool the demand is rather more animated; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 6 7-16d. ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—There is little of interest in the absence of public sales. Cutch—3,900 bags were nearly all withdrawn, a few lots selling at 2s. 6d. Gambier—140 bales fair quality sold at 17s. 6d. Shellac—of 80 chests offered, nearly all sold at 53s. for fine liver, with middling orange at 46s; fine garnet taken in at 49s. Safflower—40 bales and 16 bags went about 5s. cheaper, good ordinary being sold from 40s.@42s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d. China Camphor, 88s. Turkey Opium, 17s. 6d.

HEMP—Is without change. St. Petersburg Clean, £[illegible]. 175 tons Suon were bought in from £[illegible] £[illegible]. 107 bales damaged Manila brought from £[illegible] 15s. @£21 10s. Jute—983 bales at auction chiefly sold at steady prices, from £[illegible] 10s.@£15 5s. for ordinary to middling.

IRON—Makers generally continue full of orders, and we quote Rails £7 10s., Bars £7 10s @£7 15s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig have dropped to 71s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—The sales are progressing steadily, at prices 6d @8d. ℔ lb. above the May rates; but there has been less animation in the biddings this week, and holders have been compelled to withdraw a considerable portion. 10,208 chests have now passed sale, of which 6,847 have been sold, 2,271 bought in, and 1,544 withdrawn; 1,133 chests still remain for sale.

LEAD—Is dull, but holders are firm. Common Pig £23 5s.@£23 10s.; Spanish £21 10s.@£22; Refined £24.

LINSEED—Continues to advance, the advance of high freights and small shipments from Calcutta having done much to strengthen the market. Among the latest sales are those of June and July shipments of Calcutta, at 73s.@74s. cost, freight, and insurance; Bombay on the spot 76s.; a cargo of Alexandrian on the spot has been taken for the Continent at 68s., and a more distant shipment, for the United Kingdom at 60s., both floating conditions. Arrivals into London this week, 5,160 qrs., all from the East Indies. Linseed CAKES—Prices are fully maintained, and the quantity offering continues limited.

MOLASSES—300 to 400 puncheons have changed hands, at 17s 6d. for St. Kitts, and 18s for Antigua.

OILS—In Fish, little doing. Sperm dull, at £125@£130; Pale Seal, £53 10s.; Cod, £46 10s @£47. Olive in steady demand and stocks low; Gallipoli, £56@£57; Trieste, £55; Malaga, £54 10s @£55. Linseed has further advanced to 44s. for prompt deliveries, 45s. for the next four months, and 46s for the end of the year. Rape is quiet; Brown 55s.; Refined, 58s. 6d.; Cocoa Nut, 41s.@43s.; Palm, 39s.@41s.

LARD—Very little doing. Western in kegs, 54s.@55s.

RICE—Has been in considerable demand, and about 2,000 tons on the spot and to arrive have changed hands at 14s. 6d.@14s. 9d. landed. 6,000 bags Bengal at auction were chiefly bought in at 14s. 6d.@15s. for good mid., fine at 16s.

SALTPETRE—In good demand, with very few sellers. 2 to 3 ℔ cent. has been sold at 32s.; 6 ℔ cent. at 31s.; 7½ ℔ cent. at 30s.

SPICES—Pimento—100 bags brought from 3½d.@3¾d. for fair quality. Ginger—73 bbls. Jamaica brought from 44s.@71s. Cassia Vera—160 pkgs. realized from 21s.@40s.

SUGAR—The market has been firm throughout the week, and the quantity offering moderate; prices of the low and middling refining kinds are 6d. ℔ cwt. dearer. The sales of West India are 2,880 hhds.; and of 12,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, a considerable portion was bought in above the market value, the remainder selling at extreme prices. 512 hhds and 200 bbls. Porto Rico, 250 hhds. Cuba, and 1,250 bags Pernambuco at auction, chiefly sold at full rates. Privately, a fair business has been done on the spot, including about 30,000 bags unclayed Manilla at 31s. 9d.; and afloat, three cargoes of White Havana, viz.: 3,100 boxes at 30s. 6d., insured free of particular average; 2,408 boxes at 31s. 6d., and 1,600 boxes at 31s. 9d., both fully insured, all deliverable at Königsberg. The Dutch Trading Company's sales of 92,429 baskets Java, which took place yesterday at Amsterdam, was very animated, and prices averaged fl.1@fl.1½ above the prices of last May.

Imports.	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	377,900,000	372,700,000
Great Britain	468,500,000	386,800,000
Total	846,400,000	759,500,000
Stocks.	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	103,800,000	95,700,000
Great Britain	255,400,000	187,100,000
Total	359,200,000	282,800,000

TALLOW—Firm at 53s. 6d.@53s. 9d. on the spot, and 54s. 9d.@55s. for the last three months of the year.

TEA—Sales of common Congou have been made at 8¾d.; but to-day there is rather a better feeling, and no sellers under 8⅞d.

TIN—English firm. Blocks 117s., Bars 118s., Refined 123s. In Foreign there has been a good deal of speculation, and higher prices are generally asked. Straits 117s.; Banca 119s. SPELTER—A moderate business at £23 5s. 0d. on the spot.

TURPENTINE—Dull. Rough, 7s. 9d.@8s., nominal; Spirits, 32s. 6d.@33s. for American in casks.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In Railroad Bonds there is a moderate business doing, but State and City Stocks are comparatively neglected.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 20, 1855.

There has been a more general demand from the COTTON trade during the past week, but the market being freely supplied, prices have only been maintained at last Friday's quotations. The sales for the week are 46,320 bales, of which 9,850 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 36,460 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. Market steady. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Orleans	6⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	6⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅜d.
Fair Uplands	6¾d.	Middling Uplands	6 3-16d.

		All descriptions. Bales.	American. Bales.
Imp. into this port Jan. 1 to July 20	1855	1,421,183	1,151,697
Imp. into this port Jan. 1 to July 20	1854	1,417,733	1,252,987
Delivered for consumption	1855	1,220,120	960,770
Delivered for consumption	1854	1,050,810	867,770
Taken for export	1855	72,270	54,190
Taken for export	1854	64,380	51,830
Stocks	1855	653,640	431,000
Stocks	1854	792,640	612,670

In business generally there is no change to note. For most articles of import there is a steady consumptive demand, but in the export trade there is an absence of activity. Notwithstanding the demand for the new loans at home and abroad, arising from the necessities of the war, the Money market remains very easy, discounts being currently offered at 3 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are less favorable, and Gold continues to leave the country in considerable quantities. Consols close at 90⅞. In Manchester there has been rather more inquiry for goods, in consequence of improved accounts from India, and the market has assumed a steadier character.

There continues to be a good demand for Wheat at firm prices. Flour is rather easier. To-day there has been an active demand for Indian Corn, and prices have partially recovered from a further decline of 3s. to 4s., which had taken place in yellow and mixed descriptions. White is scarce. The weather has been unsettled, and a good deal of rain has fallen in the past week, but there is a favorable change to-day.

Western Canal Superfine Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	38s.@40s.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour, new, ℔ bbl.	39s.@43s.
Ohio Flour, new, ℔ bbl	40s.@43s.
Sour Flour, new, ℔ bbl	35s.@37s.
White U. S. Wheat, ℔ 70 lbs	11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.
Red and Mixed Wheat, @ 70 lbs	11s. 3d.@11s. 8d.
Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn, ℔ 480 lbs	37s.@38s
White do.	41s.@42s.

ASHES—800 bbls. have been sold at 32s. to 32s. 6d. for Pot, and 34s. 6d. to 35s. ℔ cwt. for Pearl.

RESIN—A considerable business has been done, about 9,000 bbls. having been sold on the spot and for arrival at 4s. to 4s. 4d., and 4s. 5d. for common, and 6s. to 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the finer qualities.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—700 bbls. American have brought 31s. 5d. to 32s. ℔ cwt.

TALLOW—The demand continues good at 55s. for Y. C. and 52s. to 54s. ℔ cwt. for North and South American.

LARD—100 tons have been sold at 53s. 6d. to 54s. ℔ cwt.

OILS—About 1,560 tuns Palm Oil have been sold at last week's prices. Pale Seal may be quoted at £52@£53 ℔ tun, and Pale Rape at 57s. ℔ cwt.

RICE—Is still flat.

DYEWOODS—Prices have fallen slightly for Logwood. 200 tons Spanish Fustic have been sold at £5 10s.@£5 15s.; 170 tons Barwood at £3 15s.@£4, and a small lot of Nicaraguawood at £7 5s. ℔ ton. 10 tons Barwood sold by auction brought £3 12s. 6d. ℔ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are on the decline, being more freely offered than they are needed, at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There have been 1,500 lbs. prime yellow sold at 28c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Continue without important change in demand or value.

COFFEE—The inquiry is good at full prices, but holders are not full sellers, save for better rates. The day's transactions include 150 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 195 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c.@12c.; 300 Laguayra at 11½c. @11¾c.; 1,200 Rio at 10½c.@12c., 4 months' credit, chiefly at 10½c.@11½c.—12c. having been procured for only 100 bags white, with 100 Cape at 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is quiet, but steady, at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Seems in improved request for home use and shipment; and with only a moderate stock in market, prices are firmer and tending upwards. This day's business has been pretty large at, if anything, a shade better quotations than those given in the annexed revised range:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are quite scarce and in demand at $4 37½@$4 50 ℔ cwt. There is, also, a fair inquiry for Mackerel and Herring, which are less abundant and quite firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor factors, the receipts being inadequate to the wants of buyers, while receivers show no disposition to press the supplies on the market. The day's sales reach 7,800 bbls., within our annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½@ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	10 62½@12 50

Canadian is steadily improving; 1,500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands brought $8 62½@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is more active and firm. About 1,000 bbls. were disposed of at $9@$11 for low mixed to extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet, but steady, at $7@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered, being in moderate supply and demand. The day's sales add up 10,500 bushels Southern, at $1 95@$2 05 for white, and $1 80@$1 90 for red, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are quiet and less firm, at 54c.@58c. ℔ bushel. Corn is still in rather moderate request, for home use and shipment—and, as it is freely offered, buyers have any existing advantage. The day's movements comprise 56,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 84c.@85c. for sound, and 80c. for unsound, ℔ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 800 bales old River, at $1 25@$1 43 ℔ 100 lbs. New is not abundant, but is in slack request, at irregular prices.

HEMP—Undressed American has been pretty freely dealt in since our last notice, and has increased in value about $5 ℔ ton, closing with an upward tenor. The sales since Tuesday have amounted to about 400 bales, at $150@$155, 6 months' credit, ℔ ton. Subsequently, there was but little to be had under $160, and some holders anticipated a further rise. The receipts are very small, and the stock is a large one. Dressed American is inactive, but stiffly held. We can learn of no further movements of importance in foreign varieties. The quantity of these in market is by no means large.

HOPS—Are heavy and drooping. Small lots can be had at 18c.@25c. for last year's crop, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in good request and is on the advance. Sales have been made since our last of 470 tons, in lots, at $27 75@$33, usual credit ℔ ton. The bulk of the sales were effected at $28@$32 50 ℔ ton. We know of no important movements in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in steady request at $1 50 ℔ thousand, with but a limited amount offering.

LEAD—Rules quiet, though it is otherwise unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is coming forward sparingly, and is quoted at 85c. for common, and $1 25 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Still tends upwards, with sales in lots of 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@37c.; 89 hhds. prime Porto Rico at 35c., and 67 Cuba Muscovado at 31c.@33c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand, and is steady at $3 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine attracts more attention, and Raw brings 49c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon. Tar is as last noticed. Resin is plenty and heavy. Sales transpired during the last two days of 500 bbls. White at $3½@4½ ℔ 280 lbs; and 3,000 bbls. Common, at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch has not varied much.

OILS—Crude is inactive, but still held at 72c.@74c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Manufactured kinds are without change. Red Oil is retailing at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon, Palm at 9½c.@9¾c ℔ lb., and Olive at $3 37½ ℔ basket. These are not very freely offered. Linseed is held with increased firmness, at 92c.@94c. ℔ gallon; but the demand is only moderate at such rates. Lard Oil is as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is a little brisker, but not dearer, sales having been made, to-day, of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for New Mess; and $16 62½@$16 75 for New Prime; with $19 37½ for Old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are still unchanged—the day's sales including 160 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8c. @8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is brisker and steadier, sales having been made to-day of 850 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10¾c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at full rates; 275 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from $15@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is more sought after, and in request at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@25c for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Remains in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

SALT—Is in fair supply and limited request at languid figures.

SEEDS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

SPICES—Manifest less animation, but rule pretty firm.

SUGARS—The market is rather poorly supplied and is gaining strength. Sales were reported, to-day, of 800 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans, mostly Cuba, at 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is dull and heavy, at old quotations.

TEAS—The demand is pretty brisk at full prices, for all desirable kinds.

TOBACCO—Is in good request and very firm, with sales since Tuesday of 114 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@12½c.; 460 cases Seed leaf, at 7c.@14c.; 20 Florida on private terms; 150 bales new crop Tiguani, at 23c.; and 75 Havana, at 28c.@33c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued as last noticed, the day's engagements having been confined to small lots of Grain for Liverpool at 3d.@4d., the latter rate in ship's bags, ℔ bushel, with some reported at 4½d., but not ascertained; 700 boxes Cheese at 30s.; a little Cotton at former figures; Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; Resin at 10s.@11s.; and 1,000 bbls. Lard at 18s. For London—500 boxes Cheese at 20s. For other ports the shipments were insignificant, and rates without any remarkable change, though shipowners were asking rather more money.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers.) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's.)....132 William-st., [illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL....387 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.............119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.........................[illegible] Spring-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK......................442 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

S. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...239 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)...........34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 33 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's) Sons, No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.......5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)..............60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 239 South-st.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON. 129 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

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GEORGE HAYWARD.........................120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO....................137 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO..........[illegible] Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..............106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)................[illegible] William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY..................75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants)......67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.........................[illegible] Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."...................Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO...................No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

F. AHLBORN & CO......34 Maiden-lane, and 38 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)...........62 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The handsome and well built pleasure Yacht ULTRA, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken. She is about 100 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANIEL McMILLEN on board. She will be sold very low. Apply to JAMES M. STARK, 40 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS ROW-BOAT FOR SALE.—A fine row-boat, 20 feet long, 5 feet beam, with trunk, mast, sail, oars, awning and cushions, carries 10 persons, is very stiff, rows easily, suitable for pleasure parties, built by FISH in the best style; would cost to build new $150; will be sold low. Apply to FISH & MORTON, No. 466 Water-st.

TWO WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.—One light trotting and one top wagon, nearly new, with shifting top and fit for City use; was built to order, and will be sold cheap. Apply at the Club Stables, No. 15 Downing-st., near Bleecker, or to GEORGE CARPENTER, No. 23 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—[illegible] O. K. BIKER & CO., No. 24 [illegible]

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A [illegible] Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—[illegible] A. J. BLEEKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Nyack, 27 miles from the City, [illegible] Inquire of G. W. TOWT, No. 32 Beekman-st., or of G. D. WALDRON, on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, [illegible] Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad [illegible] THOMAS B. HUTCHINS, [illegible] NEW-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. HOPKINS, No. 162 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. HOFFMAN, Lake, Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.—C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 126 Broadway, [illegible] MILLER & CO., No. 126 Broadway.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A beautiful residence, with two acres ground, on Long Island, [illegible] Apply to C. E. FURMAN, No. 1 Park-row.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—[illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. [illegible] DIMICK & SHOWELL, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class Philadelphia brick dwellings, [illegible] Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of [illegible] No. 40 William-st.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to buy [illegible] location. Address D. P. W., Times Office.

HORSE WANTED TO BUY.—A good family horse. Address Box No. 3,361, Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling house No. 15 Walker-st., would be leased for manufacturing purposes to a very desirable tenant. Lot is 100 by 25 feet. Apply to L. B. BINSSE, No. 26 John-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT.—One of the three new three story brick houses, on Washington near Gates-av. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable cottage house No. 290 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 290 Washington-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—An elegant and commodious cottage house (new) with three lots of ground at East New-York, beautifully located near railroad station; has nine rooms. Rent $225. [illegible] Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE TO LET.—In 4th-st., near Washington-square, [illegible] Possession on or before the 1st September. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—No. 33 4th-av.—Consisting of a large front parlor and three bedrooms, China closets, with use of kitchen and range, bathroom, yard, &c. Will be let to a small respectable family. Parlor and bedroom furniture (quite new) will be sold, or let with the apartments. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments consist of three entire floors, all recently put in perfect condition. Croton and gas in the house. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, No. 135 Grand-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of a house in Spring-st., near Sullivan-st., containing five rooms, will be rented low to a small family. Possession given immediately. Apply in the store 180 Spring-st.

TO LET.—The third story, with steam power up the premises, No. 114 Fulton-st. It is a large light room, about 55 by 24; a first-rate business location, and the other part of the building is occupied by the owner. Possession given immediately. Inquire of R. WALKER, second floor, back room.

STABLE TO LET.—A two-story brick stable, with cellar, apartments finished off on second floor for holding wagon bodies, &c. Located in the central part of the City. For particulars inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 429 Houston-st., from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

TWO FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES TO LET.—New and finished in good style, on 57th-st., between 11th-av. and North River; have a fine view of the river from the front and rear; will be let at a very low rent. Each will accommodate two small families. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Apply to W. C. KERN, No. 97 4th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Houston and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 28th-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 211 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

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New-York Daily Times.

GLEN COVE REGATTA.

INTERESTING YACHT RACE.

[illegible] Entertainment by Mr. Burton.

FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

One of the most interesting events with which the New-York Yacht Club has been identified since its foundation, came off to-day at Glen Cove, under the auspices mainly of Mr. BURTON, the well-known comedian. At 6 o'clock in the morning the subscribers to the entertainment, (who were all residents of Glen Cove,) together with the non-sailing members of the Club and their families, in accordance with special invitation, went on board the steamboat *Croton*, for the use of which the Committee of Arrangements were indebted to the liberality of JOHN T. IRVING, Esq.

The *Croton* left Peck-slip Ferry at a few minutes past 6 o'clock, and, having called at Whitestone and Sleight's Dock, arrived at Glen Cove at 10½ o'clock. The passage up the Sound, which, at all times, is a thing to be enjoyed, was characterized on this occasion by more than the ordinary amount of pleasurable excitement. The morning was beautifully calm, cool and clear; the sea was as smooth as a mirror, save where the course traversed by the vessel exhibited itself in a foamy [illegible] tiny ripples on the [illegible] innumerable boats, with their white [illegible] dotted the waters as far as the eye [illegible] apparently devoted to pleasure, [illegible] on the water, or stole slowly along [illegible] as we passed; others, [illegible] with produce, and, as if responsive to the [illegible] din of the newly awakened and busy City, [illegible] swiftly by, and answered our salutes by a [illegible] and hearty hurrah. The sun shone brightly [illegible] wooded hills or green fields which bounded [illegible] on either side, and away in the depths of dark, dense groves and shady dells, died the last faint echoes of the music which DODWORTH dispensed on our upper deck. [illegible] breezes, wafting the perfumes of distant gardens and hayfields and orchards, fanned the pale [illegible] of many a City beauty, and left there a [illegible] blush of health, as though laden with the [illegible] of the red blossoms over which they had [illegible]. As the vessel turned the Throgg's Neck light-house, on her entrance into Glen Cove, the [illegible] presented was imposing beyond description. [illegible] the Cove lay at least a hundred craft, their [illegible] shining in the sunlight, and relieved against the thickly wooded heights which hem in the glittering expanse of water that was so fitly chosen to be the scene of the day's amusement. [illegible] finally reached the landing amid enthusiastic cheers from every side, the company went on shore for about half an hour. At 11 o'clock the [illegible] for reembarkation, and in a short time all were again on board. The officers of the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. [illegible], BRADHURST and ORMSBEE, and the Judges, Messrs. [illegible], HARWELL and RUSSELL, were received on board at the same time.

The yachts that had been entered for the race were now arranged in a line, obliquely with the shore.

We subjoin a complete list—the largest number ever entered by the Club for one race:

Name.	Tons.	Owner.
[illegible], sloop	[illegible]	Messrs. Edgar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	M. H. Grinnell.
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. M. Waterbury.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Messrs. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. M. Rutherford.
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. A. Johnson.
[illegible]	[illegible]	John P. Johnson.
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. T. Stagg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Messrs. Jerome.
[illegible]	[illegible]	A. B. Thomas.
[illegible]	[illegible]	T. T. Ferris.
[illegible]	[illegible]	F. M. Ray.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Messrs. Major.
Lucky, sloop	17	C. F. Morton.
[illegible]	[illegible]	D. A. Kingsland.
[illegible]	17	A. C. Kingsland.
[illegible]	[illegible]	T. P. Ives.
[illegible]	17	Mr. Morris.
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. Grannon.
[illegible]	[illegible]	A. W. Thacher.

[illegible] in a compendium of the sailing regulations.

There will be two prizes given by the citizens of Glen Cove, L. I.

A vessel will be moored abreast of the wharf at Glen Cove, on the west side of which the yachts will anchor, at intervals of one hundred yards, commencing with the yachts of least tonnage nearest to the boat.

The course of the race will be round a stake-boat moored off Throgg's Neck, passing thence to the northward; then round a stake-boat off Matinecock Point, passing to the northward; thence back to the point of starting, passing to the east of the stake-boat.

The measurement of tonnage is to be given in by the owners of the respective yachts intending to compete for these prizes, to the Committee of Arrangements at Glen Cove, on or before Thursday evening, the 2d proximo, at 9 o'clock, after which no alteration will be made.

Yachts will be allowed to carry men for tonnage by Custom-House measurement.

The distance marked out in the course given is about 35 miles.

Yachts will be allowed 25 seconds time per ton [illegible].

The prizes will be awarded to the two yachts making the shortest runs.

The time in which the race must be accomplished is fixed at nine hours from the time of starting.

The firing of a gun from Glen Cove was to be the signal for starting. After a few minutes' [illegible] expectation, bang! went the cannon, seconded by one loud and universal cheer, and off the vessels started at 11¼ o'clock, precisely, and with a splendid six knot breeze. *Nothing could be more* beautiful than the seemingly conscious grace with which each boat of the noble little squadron set herself to the task, and sped her way down the cove. The *Ray* and *Alpha* took the lead, followed by the *Una*, the *Hone*, and the *Widgeon*. Soon, however, the *Hone* and *Alpha* fell behind, and the *Una*, the *Ray*, and the *Widgeon* kept steadily on their course, until finally the *Widgeon* shot ahead. The *Julia* and *Irene* now heightened their speed, and drew close to the three leading vessels. With varying fortunes they continued on their way until they approached the flag-boat off Throgg's Neck. The wind, which had been gradually dying away, had now reached almost a perfect calm, and the boats, instead of sharply turning, floated lazily [illegible]. The order in which they respectively passed the flag-boat were as under:

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hone	1	3	17
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	17	Lucky	1	5	40
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alpha	1	5	45
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mary	1	6	30
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Undine	1	11	3
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coree	1	17	1
[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stella	1	17	12
[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	Mystery	1	17	35

[illegible] little craft that nobody knew, and which had hardly attracted any attention during the earlier part of the race, astonished everybody by the ease with which she walked in between three or four of the leading vessels and the turn-staff, and rounding sharp, impudently passed out third. The confidence of experienced boatmen, however, seemed to be divided between the *Widgeon*, the Commodore's new vessel, and the *Una*, but the odds were invariably against the *Una*—in some cases as much as four to one.

The wind now sprung up a little, and the contest grew sharper accordingly. At times the yachts were so close that they hardly [illegible] more than a quarter of a mile square. The general excitement now began to be manifested; the friends of the respective competitors exhibited their sympathies by clapping of hands and shouts of encouragement, which were occasionally as [illegible] as "Go it, *Juley!* that's a dear!" "Hooray, *Widgeon!* *Widgeon* does gloriously!" "Now, *Una*; *Una* is walking off, boys; I—how she goes it!" "That *Hone* is a smasher; let the breeze blow but a leetle harder and *Hone* 'll show 'em sport." "Yes, but look at the little 'uns; see how she's goin' it." These and similar exclamations were heard on every side as the vessels neared the Matinnecock flag-boat, which they passed in the following order:

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Julia	3	26	36	Lucky	3	37	15
Katydid	3	26	16	Sport	3	38	1
Hone	3	26	40	Mystery	3	38	32
Widgeon	3	29	2	Mary	3	39	29
Una	3	29	2	Undine	4	40	15
Ray	3	31	18	Ripple	3	41	55
Irene	3	33	34	Spray	3	42	40
Stella	3	36	17	Coree	3	43	30

The contest now seemed to be confined mainly to the *Julia*, the *Widgeon*, and the *Hone*, which kept the foremost places for most of the remainder of the race. After some tacking, the *Julia*, which had kept a creditable lead, turned the goal in the Cove, followed by the others as under:

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Julia	4	15	38	Ray	4	33	30
Widgeon	4	23	18	Mary	4	37	48
Una	4	26	37	Lucky	4	40	47
Hone	4	27	60	Ripple	4	44	45
Katydid	4	27	35	Mystery	4	48	10
Irene	4	29	30	Coree	4	54	5
Stella	4	32	47				

The *Undine*, which had turned after the *Mary* at 4h. 39m. 15s. was ordered to go round again, because she had passed the flag-boat on the wrong side, all attempting to pass round properly she failed, and lost her chance in the result of the contest.

It was now generally understood that the *Julia* having come in first was the winner; and as she passed the *Croton* (which had accompanied the yachts on the race) she was vehemently cheered. After a more judicious reckoning, however, it was discovered that the little *Katydid* was entitled to the first prize, and the *Lucky* to the second, which, as was natural, put a damper on the enthusiasm of the friends of the *Julia* and *Widgeon*. The thing is accounted for in this wise: One of the conditions of the race was that the smaller vessels should be allowed twenty-five seconds each ton, for tonnage. Now, the tonnage of the *Julia* was 70, whilst that of the *Katydid* was but 16; and 70—16=54. Fifty-four times twenty-five seconds, which is twenty-two and a half minutes, had then to be put to the credit of Miss *Katydid*. But the entire difference between Miss *Katydid's* actual time and that of Miss *Julia* was but the difference between 4h. 27m. 35s. and 4h. 15m. 38s.=11m. and 53s., which, of course, was put to the debtor side of Miss *K.'s* account. Then on striking a balance, it was found that there remained to her credit 11 minutes and 53 seconds—the time by which she beat Miss *Juley*. In the same way the *Lucky* was discovered to be second, and therefore entitled to the second prize. Both vessels, it is said, were built by Messrs. MORTON & FISH.

The prizes were: 1st, magnificent silver vase, elegantly embossed, and the lid surmounted by a very delicate and exquisitely executed yacht; 2d, a silver cup—the foot ornamented with coral and sea-shells, the shank being a sea nymph, and the reservoir a cornucopia supported in her arms. The price of both was $250.

The race having been thus happily concluded without accident or harm to any one of the vast numbers who witnessed or shared in it, (save to a young gentleman who was caught on board the *Glen Cove* steamer picking the pocket of a lady, and apprehended therefor by one of the fourteen policemen or five police captains who came out on the *Croton*,) the *Croton* made land again; the spectators withdrew, some to remain overnight for Mr. BURTON'S magnificent ball, (Mr. B. it is well known has a beautiful country seat at Glen Cove,) and some to return again to New-York, which they did, safe and sound at 9 o'clock in the evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Extraordinary Cure.

A fashionable lady of our City required the services of one of our first physicians, which were rendered with a good-will certainly, and with a pretty good degree of success. Meeting her soon after in company, GALEN inquired what had been the result of his medication,—on the whole? "Excellent—excellent," replied she with great gratitude in her voice, and with eyes that swam in tears; "excellent, my dear doctor; why now I can dance till half after three in the morning, and when I began your course, I couldn't possibly dance later than 3 o'clock without being utterly exhausted. I shall recommend all my friends to your care."

A Moonlight Excursion and a Moonlight Row.

Last evening a party numbering some hundred or more persons—male and female—left the foot of Robinson-street in the steamboat *Only Son*, and after touching at several other places to take on passengers, proceeded down the Bay. When near Staten Island a number of rowdies, who were on board, commenced a fight, which resulted in a demolition of the bar and its contents, and a number of broken heads. Bottles and chairs were freely used. The boat returned immediately. These excursions are becoming fruitful sources of disturbance and bloodshed.

Cleaned if not Clean.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to your general inquiry, as to the cleaning of Thirty-third-street, I can only say the street is not paved, although it has been cleaned, and the ash and garbage carts pass through that and every other street in the Twenty-first Ward every day. Yours, &c. R. ST. AUBREY,

Inspector Twenty-first Ward.

AUGUST 3, 1855.

Extortion.

JOHN VIVIAN, of No. 447 Greenwich-street, made complaint, yesterday, of GEORGE T. HALL, public cartman, No. 849, who, as alleged, on Tuesday last, agreed to carry seven chests, one bundle of bedding, one portmanteau and one basket from a pier on the East River to the Erie Railroad Depôt; but, after delivering the goods, he demanded $8 as his due. Complaint not denied. Ordered to forfeit all right to claim for services rendered. The carter not only agreed to the above penalty, but in some verses dedicated to his Honor the Mayor, signified his willingness to cart Mr. VIVIAN's property, within the next seven days, to any place out of the City.

Camphene Explosion.

A lamp containing camphene exploded in the basement of the house occupied by RICHARD DUKE, No. 167 Washington-street, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. Damage ensued to the amount of about $50. No person was injured.

Accident.

A woman named BRIDGET QUINN was yesterday seriously hurt by the falling of some timber on her head, at a building corner of Barclay-street and College-place. She was taken to the Hospital.

☞ The United States ship *Potomac*, from Norfolk, was admitted to the City yesterday from Quarantine. She had been off the Capes of Virginia, for some time absent from Norfolk, and had no sickness on board.

[Communicated.]

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

JEFFERSON-STREET, GREEN POINT,
BROOKLYN, L. I., August 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: For some time past, considerable interest has been awakened, both in and out of the profession, by the publication of a *series of popular letters from the pen* of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of New-York, on the successful treatment of Consumption by Inhalation. That these letters manifest a profound acquaintance with medical science, and are written in a most attractive style, cannot be a moment be questioned—but a matter of the greater moment remained to be tested, namely—whether the application of the principles advocated by Dr. HUNTER would be sustained by their success in practice.

Of late I have observed in several newspaper extracts from the letters of physicians and from a medical journal, questioning the success of Dr. HUNTER's practice, and in one instance calling on him for the publication of cases. Now, the only matter for consideration is whether the success of Inhalation has been equal to the expectations raised by its announcement, or greater than the practice in common use.

I have myself personally witnessed the recovery of two cases of Consumption. They had been for some time under the care of several Physicians of my own acquaintance, but were gradually sinking into their graves. The first of these cases (Mrs. JONATHAN CRANE, of Green Point, Brooklyn,) was of apparently a hopeless character—a cavity having already formed in her right lung,—there was great emaciation,—she was unable to walk any distance, and had all the worst symptoms which usually attend cases of Phthisis in an advanced stage. Mr. CRANE was induced, from the testimony which came under his observation, to put her under the care of Dr. HUNTER about December last. I was anxious to watch the effects of Dr. H.'s treatment by Inhalation in her case, as I knew it to be a desperate one. Soon after she began to use the Inhalations, I saw marked evidence of improvement—her breathing became more free—her expectoration increased and easy—her general health daily improved, and I am too happy to be able to say that this improvement has gone on steadily until she is now in excellent health and spirits—a result which I have no hesitation in saying no other medical treatment known to the profession could possibly have effected in her case. The other case—that of Mrs. GRIFFITHS, of the same place—was very similar in its character to that of Mrs. CRANE. This case I also watched closely, and the result has been equally satisfactory. As a professional man I was induced at first to give all possible attention to Dr. HUNTER's treatment—feeling a very deep interest in his published views on the subject. But I confess I was not at all prepared for the speedy, decided and unmistakable success which attended it in these two cases. The effect on my own mind has been such that I could not entertain towards Dr. H. for a moment the prejudice which too often leads medical men to oppose a new practice. On the contrary, I was led at once to place under his care my own sister-in-law, Miss WOOD, also a case of tubercular consumption, similar in character to Mrs. CRANE's. Miss WOOD has been under Dr. HUNTER's treatment for about six weeks, and I am happy to say that she too is progressing towards a cure in a manner most highly gratifying to myself and all her friends. After these undeniable evidences, coming under my own observation in so satisfactory a manner, I cannot be silent when I see an effort made by interested parties, either through medical journal or newspaper columns, to throw doubt by insinuation upon the success of Dr. HUNTER's practice. As a general rule, medical men have a dislike to appearing in the columns of a newspaper on any subject connected with medical practice. There are occasions, however, when it becomes a duty to lay aside those feelings and bear an honest testimony to the truth, and I am rejoiced as a man who respects his profession, that I have it in my power to bear this ample testimony to Dr. HUNTER's success in the treatment of Consumption.

Yours very truly, R. J. HUSBAND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS.—HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of rubber braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—$1c.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S PURE SODA.—As the rain and dew refreshes the seared leaf, so does RUSHTON'S Delicious Soda and Cream Syrups refresh the palate when parched by drouth. Thousands can testify that ice cream cannot compare with this reviving drink. To be had only under the Astor House, corner Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

What temperance is to health,
Is economy to wealth.

EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place where Zephyr cassimere suits are sold for $10; check Marseilles suits, $6 50.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned respectfully state that an indictment was found against them in April last, (sustained only by ex parte statement,) brought by the Ocean Bank of this City as plaintiffs. The charge of this indictment is "forgery," from the facts, as they allege, that we accepted, in behalf of the Ocean Bank, certain checks in the name of the First Teller, with an intention of defrauding them, &c. We have been long anxious to prove the persecution, if not malicious intention, of these charges.

We deny these charges, and say they cannot be sustained. Certain checks were certified by the First Teller of the Bank for its use and benefit, in order to get gold and currency for the Bank, which at that time was largely indebted at the Clearing House for some months together, say for $50,000 to $75,000, which facts were undoubtedly known to the managing officers of the Bank; that we never had any benefit or advantage from these checks, nor from the Bank, in any way whatever, and if there is a deficit to the amount as they have stated, that deficit does not rest with us.

We ask the institution for an early trial, when we shall be ready to substantiate our position.

S. & J. S. DUNNING.

LONG ISLAND.

Successful at Last.

A young couple residing on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, a few weeks since attempted to elope, but the father of the fair damsel, who is just "sweet sixteen," arrived in time to prevent the consummation of the wishes of the young folks. A second attempt was made, which also proved futile. The smitten youth was forbidden to enter the house of his affianced, and she was placed under the watchful care of her mother; but lovers do not stop at trifles, and on Thursday the young lady managed to elude the vigilance of her mother, while in the streets walking, and her lover being at hand with a carriage, they were driven rapidly to New-York and married before their whereabouts could be ascertained by the anxious parents. The objection to the match was that the young man drank wine at a party given at the Pierrepont House last Winter, and became somewhat elated.

Church Dedication.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the Roman Catholic Church, recently erected at the junction of Van Brunt and Ewen streets, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, will be dedicated as the Church of the Visitation. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN.

☞ The number of passengers carried by the Flushing Railroad Company for the month of July, was 29,746.

Indecent Assault by a Negro.

A negro named MARTIN EMERSON was committed by Justice BLACKLEY yesterday, in Brooklyn, for attempting to violate the person of a white girl, named MILLER, 11 years of age, residing in the Eighth Ward.

NOT SO.—The rumor is circulated by the journals that Attorney General HOFFMAN has given to Governor CLARK his opinion that the Prohibitory Law is unconstitutional. We have first-rate authority for saying that Governor CLARK has not had occasion to ask for the opinion of the Attorney General on this subject, nor has he received any such opinion from that officer.—*Utica Herald.*

Important Opinion of Chief Justice Lewis, of Pennsylvania, in the Wheeler Slave Case.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

We have once more to congratulate the country upon the manliness and independence of the State of Pennsylvania. Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court of that State, upon a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the relation of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, has refused to issue the writ, having decided, as every principle of right required him to decide, that WILLIAMSON, having been committed by a competent Court for contempt in making a false return under oath before that Court, *could not be discharged by any other Court, and must remain in prison to pay the penalty of his wilful perjury.* *We rejoice to see that Chief Justice Lewis has the courage to give official expression to his legal convictions.* If, yielding to the clamor of abolition maniacs, he, disregarding the law, had undertaken to release WILLIAMSON, the Marshal of the United States would of course *have refused obedience to the order.* In that case, the Chief Justice, having entered upon the career of error, would have been constrained to persevere in it, and to order the commitment of the Marshal by a State Sheriff. Thereupon, the Marshal would himself have applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to the United States Court; and if the Sheriff refused to obey this writ and release the Marshal, then the Sheriff would be committed by the United States Judge; and so on, *ad infinitum*, until the Sheriff and all his deputies, and the Marshal and all his deputies, were held in confinement one by the other, and all law and all justice utterly prostrated in Pennsylvania in order to enable PASSMORE WILLIAMSON to commit robbery and perjury with impunity. Fortunately for the State of Pennsylvania and for the United States, Chief Justice LEWIS had too much respect for the rules of law to commit this outrage upon the Courts either of the State or of the United States. Once more, then, the State of Pennsylvania stands forth as the great bulwark of the Constitution and of the Union.

Frightful Collision on the Delaware—Steamboat Sunk.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 3.

About 10 o'clock last night, a collision occurred on the Delaware, which resulted in the sinking of the steamboat *Miantonomi*. The *M.* had been on an excursion to Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, and when about a mile below the Navy-Yard, on her return, she came in violent collision with a steam tug that was going in an opposite direction. The tug struck the *M.* on the larboard side of her bow with such force as to cut her down below the water mark, and the water rushed in with great rapidity. The shock was tremendous on both boats, and the utmost consternation and terror prevailed among the passengers. Some idea of the violence of the shock may be formed by all the crockery on board being broken to pieces. In the cabin the supper-table had not been cleared, and the jar dashed all the dishes to the floor and shattered them. Fortunately the *M.* was within a short distance of the shore at the time of the mishap, and orders were immediately given to run her upon the "flats," which was done, and she sunk in shallow water.

After the collision the tug was drawn off, but it was found that she had sustained no serious damage. As soon as possible the passengers were got safely on board the tug, and were brought up to Mead-alley Wharf, where they were landed. Capt. HARVEY and the crew remained on the wreck during the night.

The night was quite dark, and the officers of the *Miantonomi* allege that the tug had no lights displayed. There were about one hundred passengers on board the ill-fated boat, one-half of whom were women and children. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the boat was near the shore at the time of the accident; had she been out in the middle of the river it would have been almost impossible to have avoided a serious loss of life. No person was injured on either boat, although several narrow escapes were made, and there were very few but were much frightened.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET LEACH KING, in the [illegible] year of her age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of cholera infantum, ELLA PENDLETON, youngest daughter of A. Woodruff and Emma Pendleton Brown, aged 18 months and 13 days.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, MARGARET MOORE, widow of Daniel Moore, aged 72 years, 9 months and 12 days. The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 20 Christopher st., on Saturday morning, at [illegible] o'clock, without further invitation.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 3 Great Jones st., on Sunday, June 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 2, [illegible] HAWLEY, infant son of Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 3, Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of [illegible] Henry Wells, U. S. N.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4½ o'clock, on Sunday, Aug. 5, from her husband's residence, No. 70 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

At Gravesend, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 2, MARY M., wife of George Farmer, and daughter of the late Samuel Macauley, M. D., of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. James W. Crobsey, Long Island, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday. Carriages will be in attendance to convey the remains to Greenwood, at Hamilton Ferry, at 3½ P. M., at which places the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 2, SARAH A., daughter of Stephen R. and Sarah A. [illegible], aged 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Quincy-st., fifth house from [illegible] av., on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, on Friday, Aug. 3, PAULINE, daughter of Meyer and Minna Gans, of New-York, aged 19 years, after a short illness.

A funeral ceremony will take place at Mr. Gans's residence, on Staten Island, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., where the friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Those from the City who wish to attend will find carriages to meet them at Vanderbilt's Landing, for the boat leaving the City at 9 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 28, CHARLOTTE BETTS, aged 7 months. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 94 South 2d st., Brooklyn.

At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 2, AUGUSTUS HOLME, infant son of Augustus and Ann Wiggin, of New-York, aged 5 months and 23 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 3.

$3,000 New-York 6s '67..119	211 Cumberl'd Coal Co..s3	29¼
5,000 Ohio 6s '60.....105½	100 do..........s3	29½
[illegible] California 7s '70..	200 do..........b10	30
20,000 Indiana State 5s..	200 do..........b3	30
10,000 do..........	50 Hampshire Coal Co..	7½
5,000 do..........	150 Erie Railroad.....s3	53
1,000 Tennessee 6s '88..	150 do..........	53
2,000 Tennessee 6s '90..	100 do..........b60	53
2,000 Virginia 6s.......	50 do..........	53
1,000 do..........	100 do..........s30	53
70,000 do..........	200 Harlem Railroad......	[illegible]
30,000 Missouri 6s.......	100 do..........	[illegible]
5,000 do..........b60	200 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Erie C. B. '71, ex int	700 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83..	200 Reading Railroad.....	[illegible]
20,000 Erie Bds. '75, ex int	100 do..........	[illegible]
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bds.	100 do..........	[illegible]
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs. b3	450 do..........	[illegible]
5,000 do..........	150 do..........	[illegible]
10,000 Hud. Con. Bs. s3m	300 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 N. Alb. & Salem 2s	200 do..........b30	[illegible]
45,500 Ill. Cent R. R. Bds.	100 do..........	[illegible]
13,000 do..........	100 do..........b3	[illegible]
15,000 do..........b30	100 Mich. C. R. R. b3	98
15,000 do..........b60	100 do..........	[illegible]
10,000 do..........	50 Panama R. R........	[illegible]
10,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	50 Ill. Central R. R.....	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. Frest'd Bds...	100 do..........b60	[illegible]
5,000 do..........	100 do..........	[illegible]
5,000 do..........	100 Cleve. Pitt R. R......	[illegible]
20,000 N. Y. Cen 7s.......	100 do..........	[illegible]
2,000 C. & R. I. R. R. B's. 97	375 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b60	82
[illegible] L. E. W. & St. L. Bs.	50 do..........	[illegible]
25 Mechanics' Bank......	50 do..........b60	91
20 Bank State N. Y......	150 Chic. & R. I. R. R..b3	[illegible]
40 do..........106½	50 do..........	97
25 Bank of Commerce.....	200 Wis. Lake Shore R. R..	[illegible]
20 American Ex. Bank.....	25 do..........	[illegible]
20 N. A. Trust Co..........	25 do..........b15	[illegible]
60 Man. Gas Co...ex div.	25 do..........b15	[illegible]
25 Nicar. Transit Co. b60	25 do..........b3	[illegible]
100 do..........s3	40 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........	5 do..........	[illegible]
125 Penn. Coal Co...ex div.		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	100 Cumber. Coal Co...s3	[illegible]
5,000 do..........b60	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b60	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bs. of '75 ex in	50 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bds. of '67...	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R..	[illegible]
5,000 New-York Cen. 7s.	60 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	[illegible]
2,000 Chic. & R. I. R. R. B. 97	100 do..........	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company......	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........	25 Wis. Lake S. R. R. b15	[illegible]
100 do..........	100 Erie Railroad.......	[illegible]
100 Nicar. Trans. Co....	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 Penn. Coal Co. ex div.	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 Reading Railroad...s3	200 do..........	[illegible]
200 do..........s10	100 do..........	[illegible]
200 do..........s30	40 Galena & Chic. R. R.	[illegible]
300 do..........b10	10 do..........	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Trade returns for the month of July, at the port of New-York, as officially rendered this afternoon from the Custom-House, present an Import for the month, in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct..	$13,008,465
Dutiable Goods Warehoused........	2,421,756
Free Goods..................	799,671
Total Entries..............	$16,229,912
Total July, 1854..............	20,034,287
Decrease..................	$3,794,375

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of [illegible]. The amount of Goods, of previous importation, withdrawn from Public Store, is $2,[illegible],166, or $462,586 less than the amount warehoused. This would make the value of Foreign Goods actually warehoused during the month, $15,837,316.

The Official Export value of Domestic Produce shipped from the port of New-York for the month of

July, 1855..................	$3,960,757
July, 1854..................	3,758,661
Increase this year..........	$202,096

There was also reëxported during the month, Foreign Merchandise of the value of $388,887, and Gold to the value of $2,922,304, making the entire Export values of the Foreign Trade of the month $7,279,958, against the entire values of July, 1854, $7,174,479.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Foreign Trade and Gold movements of the port of New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year, and adding a carefully prepared schedule of the Gold deliveries from the California steamers.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,855,000	$19,318,000
February	12,014,000	19,816,000
March	10,090,000	16,112,000
April	9,033,000	16,573,000
May	11,576,000	17,015,000
June	11,925,000	13,580,000
July	16,240,000	20,034,000
Total 7 months.	$83,733,000	$113,397,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$4,557,000	$5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4,988,000	5,863,000
April	4,350,000	4,579,000
May	5,079,000	5,284,000
June	3,957,000	4,875,000
July	3,961,000	3,769,000
Total 7 months.	$30,300,000	$35,115,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	$6,459,000	$3,483,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$666,000	$1,846,000
February	2,124,000	590,000
March	2,299,000	1,466,000
April	3,313,000	3,475,000
May	5,280,000	3,652,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
July	2,923,000	2,922,000
Total 7 months..	$19,947,000	$19,109,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$626,555	Jan. 5	$1,303,498
Jan. 10	1,119,623	Jan. 9	1,320,000
Jan. 15	363,970	Jan. 24	847,381
Jan. 25	1,351,565	Jan. 29	976,127
Jan. 30	640,200	Feb. 9	749,000
Feb. 8	1,239,200	Feb. 16	509,141
Feb. 14	476,468	Feb. 23	806,219
Feb. 25	1,113,547	Mar. 4	646,000
Mar. 4	646,650	Mar. 13	612,611
Mar. 17	1,161,249	Mar. 14	278,000
Mar. 19	98,322	Mar. 25	615,279
Mar. 24	317,800	Mar. 29	780,100
Apr. 3	288,000	Apr. 9	1,474,000
Apr. 8	710,167	Apr. 25	[illegible]
Apr. 15	169,643	May 7	1,816,947
Apr. 24	772,011	May 9	547,073
May 2	202,381	May 24	480,000
May 12	1,115,284	May 26	2,219,000
May 16	377,627	June 6	2,250,000
May 24	1,124,746	June 13	555,000
June 1	413,791	June 26	548,480
June 6	504,625	June 25	1,441,000
June 8	698,446	July 10	1,144,373
June 24	826,000	July 18	1,087,256
June 25	1,058,000	July 22	390,000
July 9	869,972	July 24	1,764,301
July 11	330,013	Total	$[illegible]
July 26	1,055,297		
Total	$25,799,876	Dec. this year.	$3,565,650

There was another pretty large business done at the Stock Board to-day, embracing $396,000, in various State and Railroad Bonds; and 10,000 Road, Coal and other Shares—all at steady, though less buoyant prices, as compared with the sales of Thursday. There was not so much done in Erie and Reading Shares, and the closing bids were a fraction easier on the first named. The Foreign mails brought a fair amount of orders, though these were more than anticipated by the buyers of Illinois Centrals yesterday. The London Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

"The market in London for American Securities has been firm. State and City Bonds have not attracted much attention; but the demand for the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds has been good. We note transactions to a fair extent in New-York Central and Michigan Central Bonds, in Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund, and in Pennsylvania Central Bonds. We note a good many sellers of Illinois Central Construction Bonds, with a limited demand. The high price attained for Free Land Bonds has checked buyers. There is a slight inquiry for shares at 3 discount to par. Great Western of Canada have been rather firmer since our last; they close at 21½ to 21½. The payment on the new issue takes place to-day. The New Shares are being very generally taken, and the price is 1-16 to 3-16 premium. Money is very easy; the discount houses having lowered the rates to lenders at call from 2½ to 2½ ℘ cent."

The London *Times'* money writer remarks, on the 21st of July, the latest date:

"The recent payment of the dividends, and the general contraction of trade appear to have created an increase in the abundance of money, more than sufficient to counteract the effect of the shipments of specie during the past fortnight. The whole of the discount houses have given notice of a reduction in their rate of allowance for money at call to 2½ ℘ cent., and a considerable amount has, in some quarters, been refused to be taken to-day even on those terms. In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government securities can be obtained at from 1 to 1½ ℘ cent. There is, however, reason to expect that this condition of the market may prove only temporary, since the appearance of the foreign exchanges is still unfavorable, and the employment of money will soon be increased by the demand in connection with harvest operations."

There was no notable change in our Money Market to-day; the rates steady at 6@7 ℘ cent., and confidence in the future of trade and in the result of the harvest every way strong. We have now had three fine days' weather for the farmers in Central and Western New-York, who were somewhat concerned last week about the effect of too much rain. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $226,386; received $160,117, and held at the close a regular balance of $3,669,542.

In our paper of June 1 we presented a carefully compiled table of the then relative condition of the National Banks of France and England, reducing the figures in the latest received official reports to Federal Money, at the Exchange, respectively, of $4 90 to the £ sterling, or 110¼ ℘ cent. on London, and of 5 francs 13¾ centimes to the dollar on Paris. We now add, also in Federal money, the result of the official returns just received by steamer *Asia*. The comparison, embracing a period of sixty days, may not be without interest to the curious in the Bank movements of the great Western States of Europe in time of war. The greatest increase in both Banks is in the item of Public Debt, which they have either purchased or advanced upon. The most important decrease is in the Bullion of the Bank of France, which decrease amounts to $20,715,983. The Bullion reserve in the English Bank has gone up in the same time to $84,911,891, against $78,[illegible],486 in May. The private means left on Deposit with the Bank have also gone up from $64,849,400 in May to $78,903,500 in July.

CONDITION OF BANK OF FRANCE.

	July 12.	May 10.
Dr. Capital	$17,804,878	$17,804,878
Rest	2,532,689	2,582,689
Circulation	138,539,399	135,980,351
Public Deposits	11,453,873	10,904,565
Private Deposits	27,267,888	31,958,973
Other Liabilities	10,343,314	6,125,430
Total	$197,878,845	$193,907,096
Cr. Public Debt	$41,196,737	$32,[illegible],188
Railway Advances	18,168,117	15,446,097
Private Loans	74,450,391	60,633,150
Bullion	61,381,144	82,107,127
Other Assets	2,664,526	3,153,456
Total	$197,878,845	$193,907,096

CONDITION OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

	July 14.	May 12.
Dr. Capital	$71,309,700	$71,309,700
Rest	15,894,272	15,512,348
Circulation	102,736,469	97,304,749
Public Deposits	13,776,969	13,496,150
Private Deposits	78,903,500	64,843,400
Total	$282,567,904	$262,666,338
Cr. Public Debt	$120,889,321	$107,964,222
Private Loans	76,766,992	76,090,630
Bullion	84,911,591	78,661,486
Total	$282,567,904	$262,666,338

The Dry Goods Import, for the present week, is a moderate one, being $2,372,504, against $2,621,234 the corresponding week last year. The bulk of the entries were directly thrown on the market. Only a very small amount was warehoused. The following is the summary:

[illegible table]

We understand that the sales of Lands by the Illinois Central Company in the month of July amounted to 27,237 acres of the value of $385,[illegible], or an average of $14 15 the acre.

Canal Tolls.

The Albany *Journal* says: The tolls for the fourth week in July (those from four offices estimated) will amount to about......$[illegible]
During the same time time last year......[illegible]
Increase......[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 3—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR firmer; good demand. Sales 3,700 bbls. at $7 25@$8 62½ for common to very extra Upper Lake; $8 50@$9 for choice to extra Michigan and Ohio. WHEAT inactive. CORN lower; sales [illegible] bushels at 70c. OATS firm; sales 4,000 bushels at [illegible]. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Lake imports yesterday: Flour 650 bbls.; Wheat 560 bushels; Corn [illegible] bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 3.

The *Asia's* news had a favorable effect on the Cotton market, and prices are stiffer, but not quotably higher. Sales to-day, 1,200 bales. FLOUR firmer at $[illegible]. CORN—Western White [illegible].

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Rhine, from London and Portsmouth—H. Conley, of Georgia; C. Lawrence and T. Hunt, of England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5 00 | Sun sets......7 [illegible] | Moon rises......1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook......[illegible] | Gov. Island......1 [illegible] | Hell Gate......[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Linda, Melcher, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. to [illegible].

Ship Rhine, [illegible], London and Portsmouth, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S. S. E. and light.

Sailed.

Ship William Tell, for Havre.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3—[illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]